

against a Hudson automobile of the appraised value of \$800, and it charged that the automobile before its seizure was used by three persons, who were named, in the removal, and for the deposit and concealment, of 55 gallons of distilled spirits upon which a tax was imposed by the United States and had not been paid.

Saloons Sentenced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Ferdinand A. Geiger, United States district judge, has sentenced William McGinnis, a Green Bay saloonkeeper, said to be the leader of a whisky ring in that city, to 5 1/2 months in the house of correction and to pay a fine of \$2500. He pleaded guilty, as did seven other saloonkeepers of Green Bay, who were fined from \$300 to \$1000 each.

Tax on Home Brewed Beer

DETROIT, Michigan—A ruling by the United States Treasury Department that manufacturers of home brewed beer are subject to a penalty of \$1000, was received yesterday by John A. Grogan, collector of Internal Revenue for the eastern Michigan district. The ruling stipulates that the manufacture of home brew is a violation, even where there is no sale or evidence of consumption.

ATTACKS ON JEWS ARE DENOUNCED

John Spargo, Socialist Publicist, Issues Protest in Name of Many Prominent Americans

BENNINGTON, Vermont—A protest against anti-Semitic propaganda in the United States, bearing the names of President Wilson, William H. Taft and more than 100 other widely known men and women of Christian faith, has been made public here by John Spargo, Socialist author. It exhorts particularly those who are "molders of public opinion, the clergy and ministers of all Christian churches, publicists, teachers, editors and statesmen, to strike at this un-American and un-Christian agitation."

"We regret exceedingly," the protest said, "the publication of a number of books, pamphlets and newspaper articles designed to foster distrust and suspicion of our fellow citizens of Jewish ancestry and faith—distrust and suspicion of their loyalty and their patriotism."

A new and dangerous spirit, it asserted, is being introduced into the national political life by these publications, challenging and menacing American citizenship and American democracy. Men and women of Jewish faith, it declared, should not be required alone to "fight this evil, but that it is in a very special sense the duty of citizens who are not Jews by ancestry and faith."

To Mr. Spargo's request for his approval of the protest, President Wilson wrote:

"I have your letter of December 22, and I am heartily in sympathy with the protest against the anti-Semitic movement. I beg that you will add my name to the signatures."

President-Elect Harding, in a letter made public by Mr. Spargo, declared his disapproval of anti-Semitism, but expressed a desire to avoid creating a precedent by signing the protest. He wrote:

"I am sure you can understand why, at the present time, I am seeking the avoidance of undue publicity and am reluctant to make public statements relating to any of our pending problems. I am not less sure that you already know, and that the American people already believe, that I am giving no sanction to anything so narrow, so intolerant or so un-American as the anti-Semitic movement. I have been preaching the gospel of understanding and good will, and no one who believes in these things and hopes for due concord of America can be interested in any movement aimed against any portion of our American citizenship."

Bainbridge Cilly, Secretary of State, sent his approval by cable from South America. Others who signed were: Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Edwin I. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture; W. J. Bryan and Robert Lansing, former Secretaries of State; Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War; Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior; and George W.ickersham, former Attorney-General. Several college presidents are on the list, including Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University; John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University; W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University; H. A. Garfield, of Williams College; Ernest Martin Hopkins, of Dartmouth College; Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College; and James R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse University; and Thomas J. Shahan.

WASHINGTON LAWS REPEAL ACTION
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House resolution proposing repeal of most special war-time laws was approved yesterday by the Senate judiciary committee. Under a committee amendment the operation of the food and fuel contract act would be continued.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON
SHUBERT OPERA HOUSE
POURCE CONCERT SEVEN SERIES
NEXT SUNDAY AT 7.30 P.M.

Matzenauer and Cortot The Elmsford French Pianists
Seats now on sale at STEINERT HALL, 120 Bay State St. Prices \$1.50, \$2.50, \$5.00 (plus tax).

REGULAR AT POPULAR PRICES
Helen Hopekirk
STEINERT HALL
This Tuesday Evening at 8
Seats \$2.50, \$5.00, \$10.00
No Reserved Seats No Free Admissions

FOOD NEEDS OF CHINESE SURVEYED

Official Report Submitted to Charles R. Crane, American Minister, Shows Extent of Shortage and Plans of Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The food shortage in the Chinese districts of Chihli, Shensi, west and north Shantung, north Honan and all of Shanai is grave, according to advice reaching the State Department yesterday. This information comes in the form of a report to Charles R. Crane, United States Minister, from Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American Government in the Consortium. The report is a statistical study of the situation, embodying the results of a careful inquiry just completed by all the agencies at work in the districts mentioned.

The total population of the districts is approximately 40,000,000, divided almost equally between the rural and urban sections. The urban centers are said to be particularly affected by non-employment and high prices as a result of the food shortage. Conditions are declared to be slightly better in the rural areas than in the urban districts, as at least one-third of the rural population have some small resources of food. Difficulties of transportation further complicate the situation in the southeast of Shanai where it is said to be almost impossible to bring food.

In the opinion of the writers of the report, an adequate supply of money for relief will save the situation. Food can be purchased in sufficient quantities outside the food shortage area, it is said, and this would relieve the more severe aspects.

It is estimated, after allowing for Chinese private benefactions toward this food fund, that the total amount of charitable, loan and surtax money still required will be about \$12,000,000 (Mexican). The administration has a very small overhead expense, and railroad transportation has been provided by the railroads free.

Near the large cities many of those in want are being cared for through refugee camps. In some sections the rural population has been employed at road building, although in the majority of cases the relief is being given by outright donations of food.

The following contributions to the relief fund have already been received, according to the relief administration: Canada, \$450,000 (Mexican); London, \$12,000; Hongkong and Singapore, \$200,000 (Mexican); the Philippines, \$35,000; and Japan, 200,000 yen. In the opinion of the relief administration the following amounts can also be depended upon: London, \$30,000; Philippines, \$50,000; Japan, 300,000 yen; Australia and neighboring territory, \$10,000; Canada, \$1,000,000 gold; Scandinavia, \$1,000; and private subscriptions, \$1,000,000 (Mexican).

NEW CONGRESS CALL FOR APRIL 4 PROBABLE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Warren G. Harding, President-elect, practically has decided to call a special session of the new Congress on April 4, members of the House Ways and Means Committee were informed yesterday by J. W. Fordney (R.), chairman, who has just returned from a conference with Mr. Harding at Marion. They discussed general taxation and tariff questions which will be among the subjects to come before the special session of the new Congress. It is understood that Mr. Fordney told Mr. Harding that the date of the session had a direct bearing on the tariff revision hearings which the committee is now conducting and it was said that Mr. Harding informed him that April 4 practically had been decided upon.

STATE WILL TEST WATER POWER LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York—The State yesterday filed objections to the applications made by 12 western New York associations and corporations for leave to divert and utilize, through the construction of dams, the waters of the St. Lawrence and Niagara rivers for power purposes.

The objections challenge the jurisdiction and authority of the federal power commission, before which they will be argued in Washington on January 24. They represent the State's first attack on the Each water power law. This permits the commission to exact

THEATRICAL CHICAGO

A. H. Woods presents

Barney Bernard

"His Honor Abe Potash"

playing at

CENTRAL Chicago, Ill.

HENRY MILLER

BLANCHE BATES

In Janna Forbes' Great Success The Famous Mrs. Fair Blackstone Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

WORLD MOVEMENT FOR NEGRO LIBERTY

Second Pan-African Congress Expected to Result in Larger Unity of Thought and Through This in Concerted Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Addressing the Intercollegiate Socialist Society recently, W. E. B. Du Bois, secretary of the Pan-African Congress, which was organized coincidentally with the Peace Conference in Paris, said that most of the branches of the Negro movement toward greater independence would be represented in the second congress next fall and out of it would undoubtedly grow a larger unity of thought among Negroes, and through this, concerted action.

"At first," said Mr. Du Bois, "the action will probably include a demand for political rights, for economic freedom, especially in relation to the land, for the abolition of slavery, peonage and caste, and for access to education. The growth of a body of public opinion among peoples of Negro descent, broad enough to be called Pan-African, is a movement belonging almost entirely to the twentieth century. Even in the rise of the Sudanese kingdoms of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries there were still no Pan-Africans; then after that the slave trade brought continental confusion. In 1900, at the time of the Paris Exposition, there was called on January 23, 24 and 25 a Pan-African conference in Westminster Hall, London.

"This conference said in its address to the world: 'In the metropolis of the modern world, in this, the closing year of the nineteenth century, there has been assembled a congress of men and of women of African blood, to deliberate solemnly upon the present situation and outlook of the darker races of mankind. The problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line, the question as to how far differences of race, which show themselves chiefly in the color of the skin and the texture of the hair, are going to be made, hereafter, the basis of denying to over half the world the right to sharing to their utmost ability the opportunities and privileges of modern civilization.'

"A second conference was held at Tuskegee Institute about 1912. Finally, at the time of the Peace Conference, the first Pan-African congress was called. The interest in this congress was world-wide among the darker peoples. Delegates were elected in the United States, the West Indies, South and West Africa and elsewhere. Most of them, however, were prevented from attending by war measures and physical difficulties.

However, there did assemble in Paris 37 delegates from 15 countries where 35,000,000 Negroes and persons of African descent dwell. Resolutions were adopted taking up the question of the relation of Africa to the League of Nations, and the general questions of land, Capital, Labor, education, hygiene and the treatment of civilized Negroes. Blaise Diagne, deputy from Senegal and commissioner in charge of the French colonial troops, was elected president of permanent organization, and I was made secretary. A second congress was called to meet in Paris in September, 1921.

West African Congress

"Meantime, the feeling of a necessity for an understanding between the Africans and their descendants was growing throughout the world. There was held from March 11-19, 1920, the National Congress of British West Africa. This body after careful conference adopted resolutions concerning legislative reforms, the franchise, administrative reforms, a West African university, commercial enterprise, judicial and sanitary reforms. They also stated their opinion concerning the land question and water appropriation and sent a deputation to England, consisting of three lawyers, two merchants, and a former deputy mayor, a physician and a native ruler.

THEATRICAL BOSTON

SELWYN'S

48 PARK SQ. TELEPHONE BEACH 193

AT 8:15

ROY COOPER MORGUE in association with THE SELWYN'S, announces the return of WILLIAM

COURTENAY

LOLA FISHER

Who broke the Boston record for long engagements by appearing for 39 weeks in Morgue's play, "Under Cover," in his latest comedy, "HONORS ARE EVEN"

PHILMURTH Seats Also at Little 8146

EVES. 8:30 POP. 35 MAT. THURS. 2:30

MR. LEO DITRICHSTEIN

in the Romantic Melodrama

THE PURPLE MASK

LAST 8 TIMES

WILBUR Seats Also at Little 8146

EVES. 8:15 MAT. POP. 35 MAT. THURS. 2:30

Henry Hull, Alma Tell, George Marion

in KATE McLAURIN'S New Comedy in 3 Acts

"When We Are Young"

Pre-War Prices 50c to \$2.50

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MEASURE AFFECTING INTERESTS OF WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—If the Senate Appropriations Committee reports this week in a proviso in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, it will render almost useless the only bureau of the government devoted to the interests of women, according to the National Women's Trade Union League. The proviso would eliminate by reduction of their salaries eight women experts on the staff of the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor. An appropriation of \$150,000 is asked by the women's bureau to enable it to expand its work. The House granted \$75,000 and limited the salaries of the staff to \$1800 a year, with the exception of three positions at \$2000. As eight positions now rated above \$1800 require highly specialized training and experience, the action of the House is regarded by the National Women's Trade Union League as a "blow to the wage-earning women of the country."

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

Brook Pemberton's Productions

ZONA GALE'S Miss Lulu Bett

Belmont 48 St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

GILDA VARESI

ENTER MADAME

NORMAN TREVOR

FULTON W. 48 St. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

Longacre Theatre, 48 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

SAM HARRIS Presents

GRANT MITCHELL

"THE CHAMPION"

"The Funniest Play in Town"—Sun.

GLOBE THEATRE

FRED STONE

In "Tip Top"

BIJOU THEATRE, W. 42nd St. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wednesday & Saturday 2:30.

John Galsworthy's New Play

THE SKIN GAME

NORA THEATRE 41th W. BAYES

"Screaming Comedy"—Telegram.

"3 LIVE GHOSTS"

Eves. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30.

COST OF LIVING IN UNITED STATES

Peak for Standard Family in Six Years Reached in Detroit—Some Cities Show Increase, Some Decrease, in Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The peak of the cost of living for a standard family, all articles considered, in the United States in the last six years was reached in Detroit, Michigan, according to statistics given out by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Of the 19 cities taken as a basis, the cost of living increased 118.6 per cent in that city, as compared to the lowest increase, of 80.3 per cent, shown for Portland, Oregon.

Norfolk, Virginia, follows Detroit, with an increase of 108 per cent. Next in order come Jacksonville, Florida, where the cost of living increased 106.2 per cent. Cleveland, Ohio, and Houston, Texas, follow Jacksonville, with an increase of 104 per cent. Next in order come Buffalo, New York, with 101.7 per cent increase; New York City, 101.4; Philadelphia, 100.7; Savannah, Georgia, 98.7; Boston, 97.4; Baltimore, Maryland, 96.8; Los Angeles, California, 96.7; Seattle, Washington, 94.1; Mobile, Alabama, and Chicago, 93.3; Portland, Maine, 93.1; Washington, District of Columbia, 87.8, and San Francisco, 85.1.

Taking the last three years as a basis, the statistics show the cost of living to have increased 39.5 per cent in Kansas City, Missouri; 39.3 in Memphis, Tennessee, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; 39.1 in Scranton, Pennsylvania; 38.7 in Denver, Colorado; 38.5 in Atlanta, Georgia; 37.6 in Indianapolis, Indiana; 36.7 in New Orleans, Louisiana; 35.7 in Minneapolis, Minnesota; 35.4 in St. Louis, Missouri; 34.7 in Cincinnati, Ohio, and 33.3 in Richmond, Virginia, and Birmingham, Alabama.

The living costs during the last year, however, have decreased in Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Mobile, New York, Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, Seattle, Birmingham, and Cincinnati. With the exception of Savannah, where no change has taken place, the cost of living has increased in the other cities enumerated above.

In Detroit the greatest increase during the last six years is shown in the cost of men's clothing, which increased 192.9 per cent. Food has increased 75.6 per cent; all clothing, 176.1; housing 108.1; fuel and light, 104.5; furniture and furnishings, 184, and miscellaneous items, 144 per cent.

Food has increased 74.4 per cent in Boston during the past six years; 70.5 per cent in Chicago; 62.7 in Los Angeles; 73.5 in New York City, and 64.5 in San Francisco and Oakland, California. All clothing in these cities increased 192.7, 158.6, 166.6, 201.8 and 175.9 per cent respectively.

OPENING OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—The fifth session of the Thirteenth Parliament of Canada will open on Monday, February 14. The sessional program, which will not be extensive, is already in process of preparation, and the estimates for the coming fiscal year are being revised. With regard to the latter, economy and retrenchment are the words of the Minister of Finance.

The piece de resistance of the session will undoubtedly be the budget. For the first time in many years a

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

"Comic and Incomparable."

MITZI

IN THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT

"LADY BILLY"

Offered by HENRY W. SAVAGE

AT THE LIBERTY WEST 42d ST.

Eves. 8:30. Pop. 50c to \$2. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42nd ST.

Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

SAM HARRIS presents

AARON HOFFMAN'S COMEDY

WELCOME STRANGER

With GEORGE SIDNEY

Good Times

AT THE HIPPODROME

Seats Selling 3 Weeks in Advance

VANDERBILT

IRENE

Seats 6 Weeks Ahead. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

CORT

LAWRENCE & BYRON

In "TRANSPANTING JEAN"

"A TRULY SPARKLING COMEDY"—Telegram.

EMPIRE W'way & 40th St. Eves. 8:15

Matinee To-morrow & Sat. 2:15

One of the plays all lovers of the theatre should see and see again.—Times.

"BARRIE AT HIS BEST"

Ruth Chatterton

Mary Rose

J. N. BARRIE'S NEW PLAY

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DECISION ON "COLOR BAR"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Monday)—Despite the vehement opposition of Transvaal mine representatives, the national convention of the South African Industrial Federation, which is the largest labor body in the country, passed by 74 votes to 10 a resolution providing for local autonomy in connection with the question of the "color bar." The resolution stated that everybody, whether local, provincial or national, should decide for itself whether colored labor should be excluded from or included in its ranks.

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

"Have You Seen ZIMBALIST'S STARKING MUSICAL COMEDY"

HONEYDEW?

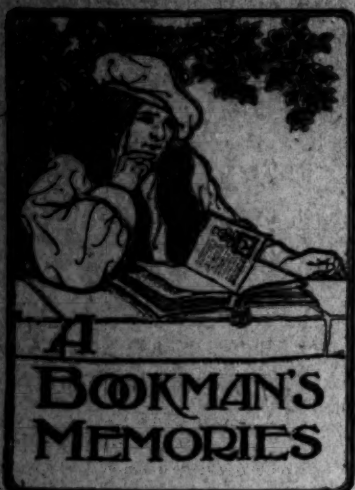
NOW AT THE CASINO 29th St. & B'way.

Eves. 8:30. Mat. Saturday 2:30.

IF YOU HAD MISSED A MOST UNUSUAL MUSICAL TRAIT

PARK Theatre, Col. Circle. Eves. 8:30.

Mat. Wed. & Saturday 2:30.



John Burroughs

"Let us have a John Burroughs picnic," I said.

"What is a John Burroughs picnic?" they cried.

"Oh, you simply bear him in mind during the picnic, talk about him at intervals, try to be conscious of his presence when you are attracted by a plant, a tree, or a bird; and each of you, when the talk languishes, should intrude with a view of Burroughs, or a memory, or a reflection. That's a John Burroughs picnic. Don't stress the note: don't let us force ourselves to be thinking of him at every twist and turn of the walk; just let him be the presiding influence—that's all."

"On New Year's Day," said Maryann, "my husband gave me copy of John Burroughs' latest book—'Accepting the Universe.' I read the last essay first, I always begin at the end of a book. The essay is on Walt Whitman. He knew Walt for 30 years. The essay is a wonderful pan-e-pang—"

"Pan-e-pang," I suggested. "Good. Bring 'Accepting the Universe' along with you. Yes, yes! We shall have time for a little reading after luncheon, and I don't mind telling you that I shall ask you to listen to a passage or so from two books on him that I have in my bag upstairs—'Our Friend John Burroughs' by Clara Barrus and 'Ramblings with John Burroughs' by de Loach. I also have a big envelope crammed with newspaper extracts and photographs; and if the post is on time I may get from New York 'John Burroughs, Boy and Man,' also by Clara Barrus, his secretary."

Belinda smiled. "That's his way," she said. "When he's going to write on an author he entices his friends to express themselves on the subject."

"Yes," I answered. "I try to relate authors to life, not to libraries. And you know what you have to do on the walk, don't you, Belinda?"

"I suppose I must make a list of the plants and trees that I stop to look at—the kind of things that John Burroughs might like to hear about. Do you know that I was once mistaken for him?"

"WHAT!" we all shouted.

"Yes. Some years ago I wrote the introductory note to an exhibition of paintings by an American artist for a London exhibition. They were charming things, chiefly wild flowers and plants, and I signed the note J. B. Jean Brencley; my mother's name. The art critic of the London Times spoke very highly of my effort, and he actually said no doubt J. B. stood for John Burroughs."

"Good for you," said Patricia.

Then we began to walk.

We had all taken the walk before, and we all loved it: our aim is to follow the river bank as far as the dam, a tollsome adventure, for it is ever our purpose not to wander farther than ten yards from the water, which means jumping freshets, and evading undergrowth; but it is worth any trouble to reach the green meadow, that stretches down to the dam, a Niagara in little, such colors, such a glory of tumbling, fridescant water.

In the party there was Belinda, the Painter, the Painter's wife, Maryann, Patricia, young Mulvaney and myself.

Young Mulvaney is not literary. He prefers automobiles to books, and he would have fled from the Burroughs picnic had not Patricia been of the party. So I was rather gratified when Patricia made it quite clear that she meant to walk with me. By the by, Patricia is young, charming and intelligent, and, of course, she cannot help being Irish. When I tell her this a curious and most becoming light flashes into her eyes. Well, she walks resolutely by my side, and I was wondering how I should entertain her, when she suddenly directed my thoughts into the channel that suited her. The Irish, I am told, are like that. Said Patricia—"I know a lot about Chaucer, and somebody else whose name I have forgotten. We studied them last term. But who is John Burroughs? You might be nice and tell me before the others discover my ignorance." She took my arm and turned her head away from young Mulvaney, who was showing off in mid-stream, jumping from boulder to boulder.

"Delighted," I said, "but I warn you that I am just learning all about him myself. You heard Belinda explain my method. Ha! Ha! By the by, where is Belinda?"

We spied her far up the bank digging into the old leaves for a shy plant that she had detected. "Belinda has found something to interest John Burroughs," I remarked. "Belinda is a nature lover. After me, nature is her cardinal consolation."

Patricia smiled. "Begin about John Burroughs," she said.

"He is the patriarch or dean of American letters and he is the most beloved figure in American literature. Not only is he the most popular of American naturalists, but he is also a philosopher, not a muddle-headed philosopher, but one who writes the clearest style, and who convinces you, in every paragraph, of his radiant sincerity. He does not think with his pen in his hand as so many writers

do: he collects and marshals his thoughts before he writes, and he is so fair and just that whether you agree or disagree with him you catch his optimism, and you cannot help having an immense affection for this stalwart out-of-doors man, who lives the simple life with simplicity and avidity, never with the pose that characterizes so many simple-lifers. You must certainly read his 'Accepting the Universe,' which may be regarded as his mature and final statement about nature and man. And I'll lend you my pile of cuttings of 'John Burroughs' Notes on Nature,' three questions, and three answers, which appeared each day last year in a syndicate of American newspapers. I read them every day, with delight, and at dinner parties I astonished people by my knowledge of, and answers to such questions as—'Is watercress a wild plant?' 'Are there large springs in Florida?' 'Do animals think?' 'How do baby ducks reach the water from their nests high in the treetops?'"

"You are very assimiliative," said Patricia, "and I am very inquisitive. Tell me something about the life of John Burroughs, what books he has written and where he lives."

"In early life he taught school, became a treasury clerk, then took up farming, and finally devoted himself to literature and fruit culture—a good combination. He has published many nature books such as, 'Wake Robin,' 'Signs and Seasons,' 'Bird and Bough,' 'Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt,' 'Leaf and Tendril.' He is a great Emersonian, and the first article he published, called 'Expression,' issued in the Atlantic Monthly, in 1880, unsigned, was generally ascribed to Emerson. But J. B. is a wise man. Quickly he decided that 'I must get on ground of my own. I must get this Emersonian mask out of my garments at all hazards.' That he did, and for years and years all that he has written has been pure John Burroughs—sane, clear, kindly, wise. With him the style is indeed the man. He lives on the Hudson, a few miles below Poughkeepsie. His home, his houses, his woodland retreats, there are three of them, I think, up there in the Catskills, are places of pilgrimage. You will read all about him and his visitors in the charming books I have with me by Clara Barrus, and R. J. H. de Loach."

"We might have a Burroughs picnic in the Catskills," said Patricia.

Just as I was about to reply we came in sight of the green meadow. We were asked why we had dallied so. I did not explain. But the picnic was a great success. I showed them my photographs of Edison, Henry Ford, and John Burroughs at their annual reunion at Yama Farms, Napanock, New York, and of John Burroughs and Henry Ford matching their skill at tree felling. I read them picked passages from J. B., then we talked, and each contributed something to the symposium. The honors fell to Belinda and young Mulvaney.

Belinda, who had been steadily writing in her pocketbook, three pages, each side covered, read aloud the list of the plants and things she had found on the walk that "might interest John Burroughs." I shall use this list in my essay on the naturalist. It will save me at least a page of writing.

As for young Mulvaney, he appeared when luncheon was half over, covered in mud and dripping water, and after eating much too quickly suddenly he said: "Why I believe I know something about the man you're gassing over. Yes, I'm sure it was he. I was motoring through Toledo in 1918, and got held up outside the Art Museum, there's a kind of park there, by the largest number of children I've ever seen in my life. There were thousands of them, and they all went up, one by one, to a smiling, thin, and quick-moving man, with a straggling beard, who was standing on a terrace; and each child, as he passed, threw a flower at his feet, and the old fellow smiled and smiled, and by the time it was over the flowers almost reached his knees. I asked a cop what it all meant, and he said that the Mayor had decreed a Burroughs Day."

Young Mulvaney made a hit with his impromptu speech. It pleased Patricia. She walked home with him.

There was a wonderful sunset that night, with dripping wisps of feathery fire in the golden glow, so bright that it was easy to read even in the wood. Just before we parted, as a benediction to the day, I persuaded Belinda to read that poem by John Burroughs called "Waiting." It begins thus:

Serenely, I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea;
I have no more 'gainst time to fate,
For lo! my own shall come to me.

And ends thus:

The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave comes to the sea;
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.

"I like literary picnics," said Patricia.

What the Reporter Didn't Hear

Often, without desire to do anything so rude as to listen to private conversation, one is by chance of circumstance placed where he cannot avoid hearing an interesting bit of dialogue not intended for general circulation. Thus at a recent bankers' dinner a reporter sat near a pair of influential moneyed men, one evidently of much longer experience than the other. The reporter couldn't help hearing every one of the clear-spoken words of the younger man, when he said, "I'm going to ask you a question. Don't answer if it embarrasses you." The elder man responded at length, and evidently to the full satisfaction of the other, speaking in a soft whisper that evaporated before it crossed the table to where the reporter sat. When the soft murmur of explanation ceased, the younger man thanked the other in good round tones and added: "The banks used to do lots of things they can't do now." And the reporter sighed to think how much livelier a story there might have been in the answer he didn't hear than in all the following two hours of soft-pedal, cheer-up formal speech-making.

DUTCH MASTERS AT SIX HOUSE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
As long ago as 1829 the editor of a guide book to Amsterdam described it as "one of the most celebrated places in the universe." Although Amsterdam today is the city in which we can best obtain the local color, the commercial setting and the domestic environment that are essential to a firm grasp of Dutch art, no one would describe it as an ancient city. For its origin does not extend further back



The old Six Mansion on Heeren-Gracht, Amsterdam, which has been recently torn down

than the early years of the eleventh century.

The public galleries of Petrograd of pre-war days, Paris, and of London contain a large proportion of the whole art work of Rembrandt, the greatest of all Dutch artists, as they account for about a sixth of his canvases and panels that are still preserved. The Ryks Museum, Amsterdam, boasts of his "Night Watch," of 1642, and his large group of "The Syndics" painted 20 years later, amongst other paintings. But many would urge, and with much show of reason, that the finest single portrait from the hand of Rembrandt is contained, not in the Ryks Museum, but in a private collection owned by the Six family, and to the canvas of "Jan Six."

Most of those who have visited Amsterdam in recent years have been enabled by the courtesy of the Six family to inspect their art treasures at 511 Heeren-Gracht, and until a few years ago all formalities were dispensed with in the case of serious students and chance callers. But in time there comes a limit even to the kindly endurance of a private family, living much of the year in their town house and undergoing a lengthy, if beneficial, state of siege by all comers from far and near. Thus, as time advanced, it became necessary to introduce new regulations and to exact that would-be visitors should in future first obtain, from the British Consul at Amsterdam, a word of admission to be used either in the morning of the winter months or on summer afternoons.

It became known in the summer of 1908 that family reasons arising out of the law of inheritance in Holland had caused the one surviving example of an ancestral collection in that country to be reduced by some 30 or 40 pictures. The branch of the family to which these paintings had fallen, naturally shrank from the public sale, or worse still, the public auction of their treasured possessions even at enormous prices to foreigners, as was the case with the Steengracht Gallery at The Hague six years ago. In the alternative, the Six family came to an arrangement with the authorities of the Ryks Museum to cede to them a number of the works, to the exclusion, however, of their family portraits. It was evidently better that such an arrangement should be made and that, largely owing to the patriotic effort exerted by the Rembrandt Association of Amsterdam, there should remain in Holland, and be for ever on view in the Ryks Museum, such famous works as the "Cook" by Jan Vermeer of Delft, Metsu's "Herring Woman," Adrian van Ostade's "Skaters," Jacob van Ruisdael's "The Ford," and other famous examples of Dutch art.

Shortly before the outbreak of the war certain harbor improvements were made, and the municipal authorities decided to make considerable alterations in Vyzel Street near the Heeren-Gracht. Among the houses pulled down at the northwest corner of the street was the old mansion of the Six family. Thus the household pennants were in due course removed to 218 The Amstel. The present Six home, which is only a short distance from their former residence, has now a really finer outlook over a wider canal, in addition to being more peaceably situated.

If the possession of so valuable a gallery of pictures has long given the

family a preeminent social position in the commercial capital of Holland, it must also be recorded that they have, during the last 400 years devoted much time and energy to municipal work, several of them have been councilors and at least four rose to the high office of Burgomaster. Prominent for many reasons among their number was Jan Six, who was long the friend and patron of Rembrandt and discharged the duties of burgomaster from 1681 until 1700. This outstanding feature of the house is, of course, the portrait of Jan Six. In its new setting it hangs by a window on the second floor to the right of the door and so, is admirably shown. This life-

A MODERN SCHOOL OF CHINESE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The old institutions pass in China, among them the hsten sheng, of teacher; the sedate, dignified, long-gowned and long-fingered gentleman who tried to guide foreigners through the intricacies of a maddening language and made confusion worse confounded. With that institution, as with all the others, there goes much that is picturesque, and much that leaves behind a high barrier between yellow and white dwelling together in China—and undeniably there does—and if the white man's ignorance of the Chinese language constitutes much of that barrier—and undeniably it does—then that dignified and pleasant gentleman has been much to blame. Who of us that has struggled with these intricacies cannot give testimony? How many the hsten sheng I have had and how varied and arduous the trials!

Dapper little Mr. Shen, who dropped gently into slumber half way through the hour. Solemn, wide-eyed Mr. Yang, who let me go in error lest he make me "lose face" by correcting me. Unruffled former mandarin, Mr. Yeh, who dropped in half an hour to an hour late five mornings in the week, and then to please me in my wrath came an hour early the sixth morning. Glossy-voiced Mr. Wang, who spent most of his hour breaking it to me gently that he wanted me to get jobs in a foreign hong for a son or a brother or a nephew or a distant cousin by an uncle's third marriage.

By Means of Hospitality
And Mr. Tze, that jovial and rollicking fellow whose instruction lay most in the path of Chinese drollery. Tze, who covered his multitudinous delinquencies as a pedagogue by leading me into the gay and giddy whirl of his Shanghai social set. One evening he would bid me to his club, the theater, and a long, lingering feast of high merriment after the theater. The next morning, having been out late the night before, we would have no lesson. The morning after that we would discuss the late festivities. The next morning we would drone through the one exercise he had as instructor: and so for another morning or two when, my impatience becoming perceptible, he would bid me to another evening of festivities, thus debarring me, as prospective sharer of his hospitality, from voicing my wrath. Shens, Yangs, Yehs, Wangs, and others, with all I have had to spend half my time teaching the teacher how to teach—and failing.

But as I say, he is passing, the old-time hsten sheng. In his stead is less picturesque and more efficiency. We store up less droll memories now and more solid knowledge. We no longer await the call of the degree, bearing scholar in straitened circumstances and arrange our terms over a leisurely collation with a mutual friend as middleman. We go to school. Here in Peking, from which city I write, there is the North China Union Language School, oldest and largest of the schools. It was organized with the support of seven missions, carrying on Christian work in China, and under the directorship of W. B. Pettus, a specialist in language study and language pedagogy. It is a tribute to its success that now not only missionaries are enrolled in its student body of nearly 200, but legation secretaries, business and professional men, journalists and others. Young men and women who come to China for mission work spend all their first year at the school in mastering the language and after that carry on their study at their stations under the school's supervision. Student interpreters at the legations no longer study under legation auspices but are sent directly to the school for at least one year.

The school begins not with the pupil but where beginning most needs to be made, with the teacher. By a lengthy weeding out process it selects those with natural qualifications for teaching and teaches them how to teach.

The same Jan Six was also portrayed by Terberch, while Nicolaes Maes painted William Six of a later generation. Frans Hals is here represented by the small oval portrait of Nicolaes Tulp, burgomaster of Amsterdam, which was painted in 1644 over one executed 10 years earlier. Nicolaes Tulp, it should be remembered, is the professor rendered famous in Rembrandt's "Anatomy Lesson" in the Hague Gallery.

Dirk Tulp, his son, is here rendered in an equestrian portrait on a very large canvas, measuring 10ft. 6in. by 9ft., by Paul Potter. It is even larger than "The Bull" also at The Hague, although smaller than the "Bear Hunt" in the Ryks Museum. In spite of certain restorations, necessitated by its once having been rolled up and left for a long period in a loft, it looks exceedingly well today in the recess in the library.

In an adjoining room we see a "View on a river by Moonlight," by Albert Cuyp. The "Woman Selling Fish" by A. van Ostade, signed and dated in 1672, was described by the English critic John Smith about 1830 as being "of the choicest quality," while the same writer claimed that G. Dou's "Girl at a Window" was "justly styled a diamond of the first water." Again, nearly a century ago Pieter de Hooch's "Good Housewife" was critically placed among "his best works." But in so great a profusion of well picked gems of Dutch painting we are apt to pass without giving sufficient attention to works by Hobbema, Jacob van Ruisdael, Isaac van Ostade and many others.

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They are chosen after a long series of tests and those who survive the tests are then given a three weeks' training course conducted by means of lectures and practice classes. And in their first few weeks of work they are under observation exactly as in any normal school.

For the pupil a curriculum is framed and a method devised that takes some cognizance of the fact that he is an Occidental, as the old individualistic system did not. He is drilled in tone, inflection, aspirate, rhythm and sentence structure and he is made to understand the why of each. Into the genial anarchy that the Chinese language seems to the foreigner is put some semblance of law.

No English Spoken
Not a word of English is spoken. In the morning the new characters for the day are given out to a whole class. The meaning is conveyed by pictures, charts, by acting if necessary, for among other things the teacher has been taught to drop some of his stuffy dignity. The class then breaks up into small groups under a separate teacher, where there is a stiff review, the characters being drilled in and used in various combinations. For the next period each student retires into one of a long row of cells with an individual teacher, where the drilling is carried on further until the perplexing monosyllables are firmly implanted in the memory and can roll off the tongue in ordinary conversation without too much hesitancy or "foreign accent."

And so on through the day and the next day in review. It is an educational revolution on a small scale, executed without any precedents. Further, the newcomer is taught not only the language but, by means of lectures and seminars conducted by distinguished sinologists, something of the civilization into which he must fit himself. Unlike the foreigner of a few years ago, he will not remain in complacent ignorance of the beliefs, customs and history of the people among whom he is to spend many years.

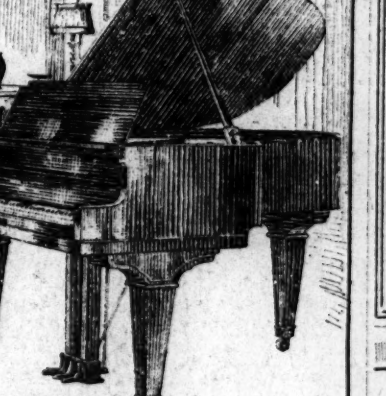
If results are the surest test of success, then the language school has succeeded. It has enabled many to learn the language who otherwise would have given it up in despair, as hundreds have in the past. In so doing it has achieved something of a large significance, from practical as well as idealistic points of view.

Profiting Business
From the most practical point of view—dollars and cents—it is making foreign trade. It is helping the foreign business man to break the grip of comprador or middleman through whom all foreign business has had to be done in the past and who has been so large a factor in retarding foreign trade in China. It is helping him to deal directly with the man with whom he has come to do business and thus to learn better of his needs and his preferences. How much that means in business need not emphasize. Certainly the business men themselves are realizing it and so showing by their increased support for the schools. In Shanghai and Hankow the Chambers of Commerce have themselves started schools along similar lines as the one in Peking.

In a broader aspect the language school is doing its part toward the leveling of the barrier that now separates Chinese from foreigner. That barrier exists to a lamentable extent. Your ordinary foreigner might as well be 4000 miles away for all that he knows of Chinese life or all that he has in common with it. There is not even common understanding. Now, much more than a knowledge of the Chinese language and the ability to communicate directly is needed to level that barrier; among other things, a little less of self-sufficiency and self-complacency on the part of the white man. But a knowledge of the Chinese tongue and the ability to communicate freely and naturally is the first prerequisite. And only by modernized means such as the language school offers can that be obtained. Decades of experience have shown that.

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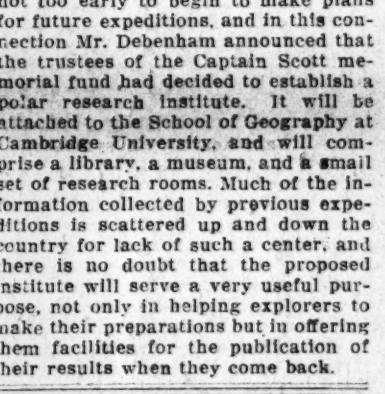
A POLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The Ambassador of the United States in London, John W. Davis, visited the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held at the close of the year to discharge a pleasant duty with which he had been entrusted by the American Geographical Society of New York. When the centenary of the birth of David Livingstone was celebrated in 1913, the Hispanic Society of America founded a gold medal for exploration and placed it at the disposal of the American Geographical Society. It is one of the highest awards in the geographical world, and its latest recipient is Dr. W. S. Bruce, who has devoted his life to the extension of knowledge of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. This medal was presented by Mr. Davis. In the unavoidable absence of Dr. Bruce the medal was received on his behalf by Mr. R. N. Rudmose Brown, who has served under Dr. Bruce in both the north and the south polar regions. The ceremony emphasized the close interest which the American and English peoples have taken in polar research. Mr. Davis, in making the presentation, expressed his satisfaction that the American Geographical Society had not imposed any narrow confines on their choice of a recipient; and Dr. Rudmose Brown, in returning thanks, said that Dr. Bruce's gratification at receiving the medal would be increased by the thought that it had been adjudged to him by the countrymen of such explorers as Wilkes and Greely.

Appropriately enough, the meeting at which the presentation was made was devoted to a lecture on the future of polar exploration in the polar regions. Mr. Debenham, who served as a geologist on Captain Scott's last expedition. Several other polar explorers were present, among them Sir Ernest Shackleton and Dr. G. C. Simpson, the present director of the Meteorological Office. Mr. Debenham's lecture was a carefully reasoned reply to the question which is so often asked: What is the good of polar exploration? He justified it on commercial, natural scientific and ethical grounds. On the first ground he claimed that the industries which had been developed as a result of Arctic and Antarctic exploration had yielded far larger returns than the cost of all the polar expeditions that ever sailed. There are world-wide problems requiring solution which cannot be studied adequately without the aid of observations in the polar regions. This, perhaps, is not the time to organize a new polar campaign, but it is not too early to begin to make plans for future expeditions, and in this connection Mr. Debenham announced that the trustees of the Captain Scott memorial fund had decided to establish a polar research institute. It will be attached to the School of Geography at Cambridge University, and will comprise a library, a museum, and a small set of research rooms. Much of the information collected by previous expeditions is scattered up and down the country for lack of such a center, and there is no doubt that the proposed institute will serve a very useful purpose, not only in helping explorers to make their preparations but in offering them facilities for the publication of their results when they come back.

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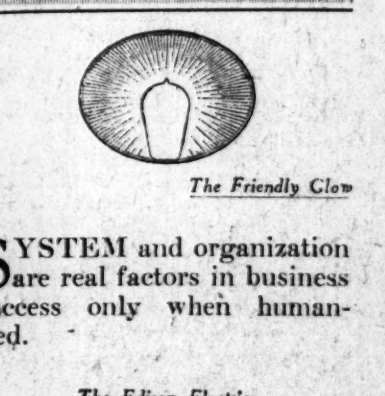
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PROMISING FUTURE BEFORE NEW GUINEA

Though Years May Pass Before Country Is Developed as Much as Java and Malay States There Is Room for Enterprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The arrival in London of Arthur Wade, D. Sc., the eminent natural scientist, has kindled a renewed interest in the territory of British New Guinea. For seven years Dr. Wade held the appointment of director of all fields, during which period he made various expeditions in Papua, and did yeoman service, for the government in scientific and exploration work. Soon after Dr. Wade reached land, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor took an opportunity of calling on the explorer with the object of getting first-hand information on the territory which the war has brought into prominence.

Dr. Wade pointed out that as far as the government control of New Guinea was concerned, it only applied to a fringe of the coast yet, and it could not even be said that they occupied thoroughly the whole of the fringe, because there were parts of the coast that were still under the natives. There were places on the coast, unpropitious places, that the government officers did not regularly patrol, such as Orama, and so forth.

Interior Uncontrolled
"The prevailing impression that British New Guinea natives are under control," said Dr. Wade, "and that the whole of it is occupied, is entirely erroneous. As a matter of fact, within eight miles of the oil field there are peoples who have never seen a white man, and who have never been visited at any time by a magistrate. Much of the interior of British New Guinea is in like condition. Little of the interior is under control, and in some parts of New Guinea cannibalism is rife, and it will be many years before the native villages of the interior are brought into line."

"The difficult nature of the country—mountain, swamp and dense jungle—are bars to rapid progress. We came across natives at the headwaters of the Vailala River, whose customs differed very considerably from any peoples that had been previously met with in New Guinea, even their method of piercing the nose, and so on."

"Any encouragement," continued Dr. Wade, "given to expeditions which explorers might take into the interior is of assistance to the government in opening up the country and bringing the natives under control. Scientific expeditions and exploration of any kind, in addition to the attempts made by government officers to get into the interior, are all helpful. There is an immense field for anthropological, botanical, or other work of research, in fact, every branch of natural science could find valuable material in the interior of New Guinea. So little of the territory is under control that the government might encourage scientific societies and help expeditions into the mountains and the interior in order that the natives might be brought under the influence of a higher civilization."

Germans Worked Hard
The Germans, Dr. Wade declared, had certainly worked hard to develop their part of the territory. They had opened up fine motor roads along their coastal fringe, and at the beginning of the war a German expedition had entered British New Guinea and were forced to return by some of the magistrates, many of whom helped the native police in their adventure. "What is wanted," Dr. Wade added, "is some policy by means of which we could deal sympathetically with the native but at the same time encourage the white man to open up and develop the country. It is often affirmed that New Guinea is not a white man's country, but it is no less a white man's country than Java or the Malay States, and the world has seen how they have been developed by the direction of white men."

At this point Dr. Wade was asked if he considered the natives a useful factor in the development of the country. To which Dr. Wade replied: "I consider the natives to have the potentialities, at any rate, of a very fine race. They have got a good sound intelligence, especially the coastal natives, and they could be trained and educated. During the exploratory work in connection with the development of the oil fields I suppose we traversed at least 2000 miles on foot. We had to take native carriers sometimes as few as 20, sometimes as many as 120."

Native Trustworthy
"Did you find these men helpful, and intelligent, and was the language a difficulty?" the representative of The Christian Science Monitor then asked. "Yes," Dr. Wade replied, "I found them quite trustworthy, and we could always get one or two intelligent boys capable of controlling the others, although perhaps the bulk of them were not very intelligent. Most of the coastal boys have worked some time or other through Port Moresby, the capital; and while others have come into contact with boys who have

been working at Port Moresby, there is a tendency for native boys to learn Motuan, the language of the natives of that area, which is regarded more or less as the local language. The natives are not lazy, under white control, if they are taken in hand early. A fair day's work can be had from New Guinea natives, so long as there is no outside interference. They are remarkably free from any bad habits, and I might mention that liquor is kept out of the country."

"The Papuan," continued the explorer, "are still in the stone age. Until the white man started to influence their customs, their cutting implements, for felling trees, clearing, making canoes, pounding sagu, for facing up wood for building, or putting a finish on their canoes, were made of stone. For finer work,



Rättvik on the shore of Lake Siljan

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

sharpened bamboo, bone, or a piece of shell were used. Stone clubs served in battle, and some of their stone articles are evidently symbolical, and have passed down from some ancient custom, which has now become a tradition."

Big Oil Fields Unlikely
Dr. Wade considered that the New Guinea native could never get a white man's point of view, but he could be removed so far from his ancestor's or even his father's point of view as to make it impossible for him ever to return to the state in which his father lived. Many boys revert apparently, and have a good influence in their villages. At this point the oil question was mentioned and Dr. Wade said he was of the opinion that it was unlikely that a big oil field on the scale of the Russian or American fields would be developed in New Guinea, but at the same time he thought there was a very good chance of quite useful production of oil in some parts, and there was room for enterprise.

"We have," he stated, "only dealt with a very small portion of the possible area that might eventually be developed, but now under the Anglo-Persian Oil Company more money is available, and will be spent advantageously, so that definite results should be obtained much sooner than under the old régime, and as Australia has no natural oil resources of her own—nothing of any importance has been developed up till now—it will be of considerable importance to the Commonwealth if oil in commercial quantities is discovered."

"I think," said Dr. Wade, in conclusion, "that New Guinea has a promising future in many directions, which time alone will prove. It will be a long time before it is sufficiently developed to compare with a country like Java, or with the Federated Malay States. The rapid development and the great strides made by these states in the last 25 years, should encourage New Guinea, though the Malay States have had advantages which do not obtain in Papua."

DALECARLIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
DALECARLIA, from almost every point of view Sweden's most famous province, or "landskap," as it was formerly called, lies in the very heart of Sweden and, no doubt, owes much of its old-world charm to the difficulty of access which prevailed up to the construction of railways, although there are regions to which the railway will never penetrate; at least one is allowed to hope so. It is a country of vast, endless forests, of majestic rivers and expanses of tranquil lakes, of somber mountains and broad, fertile slopes and valleys, but, above all, it is the home of a splendid race, staunch

for the State of Sweden, at big, world-famed steel works. Gliding down it, you may still see the long, time-honored "church boats," with their loads of pious men and women, young and old, all in their Sunday best, and Sunday best in Dalecarlia means plenty of gay and picturesque national dress, for men and, as it should be, more especially for women. The men, 18 oars or more, take off their coats and fold them up carefully, stretch out, and off the boat shoots, one takes one's seat in a church boat with a certain vague feeling of solemnity; they are surrounded with a strange halo of tradition and no wonder they have been a favorite motif for scores of distinguished artists—and now they have even been filmed: "rien n'est sacré pour un sapeur," the refrain of an old

folksong, often a long way to tramp, and in these "Björne" villages, for there are numerous dwellings clustered together, they lead the simple life in a perfect and ideal fashion. To see a pretty, well-grown Dalkulla with her cows in the birch groves, her melodious old-time singing blending with the tinkle of the bell of the premier cow, is Swedish summer faded. They are wonderfully frank and they may tell, occasionally use the familiar "thou" and "thou" in talking to a stranger.

Formerly it was a rule, where it is now an exception, for Dale men and women to accost you with the "thou"; there has always existed a kind of close connection between these splendid people and their King; when they had a grievance they went straight to the King and might begin: "Thou, Oscar, or thou Gustaf, or thou Carl, canst thou help me?" They always say what they think, and once the King, it was Gustaf III, offered a parish a new organ for a present; one of the leading peasants asked him if he would also pay for an organist; the King not being prepared to do this, the Dalecarlian said: "Then thou canst keep thy organ."

To arrive at the old "Gästgästergård" in Leksand, having ordered your old room beforehand, and to be welcomed by that splendid Dalkulla Maja Anna, was like coming home again. The quarters are excellent and having recommended some English friends to go to Dalecarlia and put up there, the first message they sent was a post card with the four words: "Too much to eat." And to go to the old church, the largest village church in Sweden, to see 4000 or 5000 men and women (this is no exaggeration) in their gay and becoming dresses, is as impressive a sight as one is likely to meet with almost anywhere in the world; the beauty, the whole atmosphere is spontaneous, no suspicion of a make-up or pre-arranged show. There is a bearing and dignity about these peasants which many might envy them. One could some years ago see one of their members of the Riksdag, this Olaf Larsson, at the King's banquet at the royal palace in Stockholm mixing with the courtiers and noblemen in his peasant dress, as self-possessed and dignified as the best among them.

And to wander down the long and rambling Leksand street, to see mothers with their babies in a kind of sling-bag on their back and the men with their huge leather aprons, long coats, knickerbockers and white stockings—is a true and peculiar pleasure, further enhanced by a friendly greeting from old friends: an artist, the schoolmaster, a Dalkulla. Dalecarlia is the promised land of artists—Ankerström, Wahlén and others live at or near Leksand, Zorn lived at Mora, Carl Larsson, of all Sweden's painters the most beloved, at Sundborn. Baronesse Emma Sparre outside Rättvik.

There is a lure over Dalecarlia which it is hopeless attempting to define; it is in the land, in the people, in the depth of their endless expanse of forests, in the air and in the sky which gleams with colors and harmonies that would have gladdened the heart of Turner. But the lure is there; look at the many who make a yearly pilgrimage thither, look at one of the painters mentioned, who came there for a couple of days 15 years ago, and who is still there—a willing victim of the charm of Dalecarlia.

SCOTLAND'S BIG POTATO CROP
Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A noteworthy agricultural feature in Scotland in 1920 has been the success that has attended the potato crop. The

Their red wooden houses are picturesque and so are still more the old timbered dwellings, which the rain and wind of centuries have seasoned and robbed of their paint. It may be news that a good-timbered house can last a very long time; there are timbered houses as much as 600 or 700 years old. If you enter a Dalecarlian home you are always well received. You will probably find some quaint old furniture there, the Bible and other books, on the table perhaps a letter just arrived from the son or daughter in America. For dearly as the Dalecarlians love "old Dalum," they seem to have an innate craving for seeing the world and trying their fortune.

In the summer many villages are almost depopulated; all the young, both women and men and many old people, too, betake themselves, with their cattle and goats to the moun-

tain, often a long way to tramp, and in these "Björne" villages, for there are numerous dwellings clustered together, they lead the simple life in a perfect and ideal fashion. To see a pretty, well-grown Dalkulla with her cows in the birch groves, her melodious old-time singing blending with the tinkle of the bell of the premier cow, is Swedish summer faded. They are wonderfully frank and they may tell, occasionally use the familiar "thou" and "thou" in talking to a stranger.

REMOVAL OF KANTARA BRIDGE IS OPPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Very naturally the news that the railway bridge crossing the Suez Canal at Kantara is to be removed, has not been welcomed by those interested in the development of trade between Egypt and Palestine. It appears that the Suez Canal Company, acting undoubtedly within its rights, has decided that this bridge, being a temporary structure, sanctioned and built for special military requirements, has served its purpose and, being found, it is stated, an obstruction to canal traffic, must be taken up.

The railway from Kantara East to Palestine was constructed during the campaign against Turkey, having been commenced in 1916 and completed as a double-line track in 1918. Since the armistice with Turkey and the diminution of military transport a very considerable amount of commercial traffic has sprung up with every prospect of its developing into great importance if unhampered. Thus it is stated about 50 per cent of the Jaffa orange crop already enters Egypt by this means, while Palestine receives a large part of its imports by the desert railway. Although sea-borne transport would obviously be cheaper than rail, the ports does not permit a regular transport service, especially during winter, when as a matter of fact the orange trade is in full swing. It is, therefore, certain that until Haifa and Jaffa are converted into safe modern harbors, the need of the railway which connects Palestine with her best customer must be of great importance.

Recently the working of the desert section from Kantara East to Rafa on the Palestine border, hitherto managed by the military authorities, was offered to the Egyptian State Railways. They, however, refused to take over as, having practically no intermediate traffic and very heavy upkeep charges, it could not be run at a profit. In consequence the Palestine Railways have, by special arrangement, taken over the management of the line in Egyptian territory up to Kantara East, which shows what great importance that government attaches to the railway as a commercial link. It seems, then, unfortunate that the temporary railway bridge should be removed before the permanent one contemplated by the Egyptian State Railways is built.

If, therefore, the British Government with its large holding in the Suez Canal Company can dissuade the directors from taking this step much encouragement will undoubtedly be given to the traders in both countries.

WARSHIPS CONVERTED INTO CARGO BOATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—For some time the small craft used for coastal and harbor defense in the British navy during the war have been in process of conversion into cargo-carrying vessels, but the recent conversion of a German light cruiser at Danzig has opened up far wider possibilities. Additional interest is lent to this successful conversion by the fact that the British Admiralty is said to be contemplating the scrapping of the larger war vessels used during the recent war. If it can be proved that the conversion of warships into cargo ships is really a paying proposition, the breaking up of so many fine vessels as a result of progress in gun construction or other scientific development will become an extravagance no longer to be tolerated.

In the present case, the German light cruiser Gefion, a vessel of 3700 tons displacement and a speed of 18 knots, has been successfully converted into the cargo-carrying Adolph Sommerfeld, of 3200 tons displacement and a speed of 12 knots. The dead-weight carrying capacity of the converted vessel is 2100 tons, and she has been fitted with two six-cylinder four cycle Diesel engines of the submarine type. The conversion has been carried out within a year, even under the present difficulties and at a total cost estimated at £12 per dead-weight ton.

It is interesting to note that this vessel was taken to Danzig with the intention of breaking her up. She is now ready for active cargo-carrying service, complete with motor engines and a full equipment of deck machinery including six five-ton winches and three three-ton winches.

LEAGUE CALLED ONLY HOPE OF MANKIND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office.

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—Unless the League becomes an effective organ for world peace, mankind will pass through a constant state of fear and crisis. This is the tenor of a recent message to The Times sent by General Smuts, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. "Grave indeed is the responsibility of our statesmen," he declares, "graver still the responsibility of the great European and American peoples, whose apathy makes them fall asleep at this most critical hour in the great watch of civilization."

"Of our fellow nations in the British Commonwealth I would ask: What good will our own survival be if Europe falls into decay and sinks to a lower plane of civilization, through the failure of the League to secure peace? As the governments and peoples thereof, we should back the League to the full measure of our power and influence."

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POSTAL SERVICE REFORMS PROPOSED

Employees Want System of Promotion by Examination, Modification of Reclassification Act, and the Right of Appeal

Previous articles on the postal system of the United States, pointing out defects in methods and proposing ways of improvement, were published in The Christian Science Monitor on January 12, 14 and 15.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The postal employees, discussing means by which the efficiency of the United States Post Office Department may be built up, not only criticize present methods, especially as they concern the employees directly, but also offer constructive remedies for certain more obvious defects of the system.

On the subject of promotion, the employees say that there is no real system, as such. For instance, the letter carriers are barred from promotion unless they first obtain transference to the clerical division. Their entrance into this division often arouses the opposition of those already there, who cannot understand why newcomers should gain promotion ahead of the clerks who have been there longer.

After a letter carrier enters this division, recommendation for his promotion is left with the postmaster and the supervisors. The employees assert that this is not a system of promotion, or that at least, if it is, it is not a proper one, because it arouses feeling among the men and leaves selection for promotion to the discretion of the higher officials.

The system of recording the individual attainments of the men, now in use, emphasizes only the negative side of a man's record, the men say. It is a system, they assert, of recording demerits, not merits. Its object is not to ascertain a man's fitness for promotion but to determine when he deserves demotion or reduction of pay.

Promotion by Examination Urged

As a remedy for this condition, which the men say is not just, they have advocated for years a system of promotion by examination, to be held under supervision of the Civil Service Commission, whenever vacancies in the supervisory force exist. This could be provided and regulated only by law and such legislation has been proposed in Congress by Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, in previous sessions; but no action was taken on his bill.

Some have claimed that an adequate system of examinations could not be devised, but the men do not believe this. They are convinced that if there were an honest determination to do it for the good of the service, a system could be devised which would determine a man's fitness for promotion as based on a point estimate of his length of service, experience, and all other necessary qualifications.

The present force of supervisory officials in this city have been promoted without such examinations, and it is said that the average length of service of these men, previous to promotion, was 13 years. The examination system, it is held, would make it possible for a worthy employee to obtain promotion without waiting so long.

New York's Experience

When Thomas G. Patten, Postmaster of New York City, a Democrat, assumed office four years ago, he could have changed almost the entire personnel of the supervisory officials, because about 90 per cent of them were affiliated with the Republican Party and had obtained their promotions through the medium of that party. But on representations that these supervisors had been trained in the service and were conducting their duties in a satisfactory manner, not a single one, it is said, has been disturbed. And so far as is evident, promotions during his term have been recommended as based on the reports of the supervising official of the division or station in which the applicant for promotion was employed. This is held to be the correct method under the present system, for by dependence solely upon the reports of these supervising officials, promotions can be made regardless of politics.

Much dissatisfaction exists among the employees in the lower grades on account of the inequalities of the present reclassification act. In providing credit for substitution service, this act failed to mention employees who were appointed to the regular force prior to June 5, 1920, and who had not reached the maximum grade. This has left employees of longer periods of service in grades lower than those appointed to the regular force subsequent to the enactment of this legislation. Some of the employees appointed to the regular force on or after June 5, 1920, are now in the third, fourth and fifth grades, while other employees appointed prior to this date are in the first and second grades. This is manifestly unfair, the men say, as credit should be given for length of service and the employees longest in the service should be in the highest grades.

Substitute Service

In computing credit for substitute service, employees who went into the military or naval service of the United States and who were substitutes, at the time of entering the service, have not received credit for substitution. This works against them when promoted to the regular force and many of them have been deprived of two or more years credit for substitution, and consequently are in grades lower than employees who have served lesser periods and performed no military or naval service. The employees feel that

they are being penalized on account of their military and naval service and hope that this inequality will be corrected before adjournment of Congress.

Legislation to correct these conditions has been introduced by Helvor Steenerson (R.), Representative from Minnesota and chairman of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee, and Representative Madden, ranking member of this committee. Both are members of the Postal Salaries Commission, which investigated conditions in the postal service and introduced the present reclassification act.

Congressman Madden has introduced a bill providing the right of appeal in cases where employees have been recommended for reduction of salary or removal from the service. If this bill is enacted it will assure the employee a fair trial before an impartial tribunal. Under the present system when employees are recommended for reduction in salary or removal from the service no appeal can be taken except to the official who originally preferred the charges, the postmaster who recommended the penalty and the First Assistant Postmaster General, who usually concurs in the recommendation of the postmaster. This is one of the many remedial measures that have been recommended from time to time by the postal associations.

REASONS FOR CUBA MISSION SOUGHT

Resolution in Congress Queries President as to Authority for Sending Officers and Troops to Investigate Island Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The following resolution requesting the President to furnish information in connection with the sending of troops to Cuba was introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Henry L. Emerson (R.), Representative from Ohio, and referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee:

"Whereas, it is reported in the press that certain officers and soldiers in the United States Army are visiting the Republic of Cuba to make certain investigations upon subjects unknown to the Congress and people of the United States, be it therefore

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to furnish to the Congress of the United States (if it be not inconsistent with the public good) his reasons for sending said soldiers and officers to the Republic of Cuba, and second, to state his authority for sending American soldiers and officers to investigate the affairs of the Republic of Cuba."

Officials of the State Department said yesterday that reports from Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder were "optimistic" as to the general situation in Cuba. Having spent the first week of his stay in Havana in investigating the political difficulties which had involved the Cuban Republic, Major-General Crowder has been devoting the last two or three days, the State Department has been advised, to a study of financial and economic troubles of the island.

Reports received here indicate that Major-General Crowder has been successful in discovering the causes of political differences and in determining how these can be overcome. The adjustment of the financial and economic disturbances would naturally follow, it is said.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AGREEMENT REACHED

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—Decision to sign a convention creating a federation of Central American republics has been reached by the Central American Union Congress, in session here. This step, which seemed almost impossible because of opposition to Article 40, the most bitterly debated section of the proposed treaty, followed an agreement by all the delegations. Article 40 stipulates that each member nation of the federation will continue loyally to comply with the terms of treaties with foreign governments, but that if extensions to those treaties should imply new demarcations of territory, a new Central American union conference will be called to consider the changes proposed.

Several reservations were added to the text of Article 40 to meet objections from Nicaragua, and these reservations have been accepted by the delegates of other nations represented at the congress. The Bryan-Chamorro Treaty between the United States and Nicaragua was one of the principal points at issue and it was shown that that agreement did not violate or infringe upon the rights of other Central American nations.

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SENATE REVERSES ARMY BILL VOTE

Peace-Time Strength Fixed by Congress at 175,000. Opponents of Reduction Capitalizing Warning by General Pershing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The new resolution, fixing the permanent size of the peace-time United States Army at 175,000 men, was adopted yesterday by both houses of Congress. The opponents of drastic reduction scored a notable victory in the Senate when they secured reconsideration of the vote of last Friday whereby 150,000 men was made the maximum of the military establishment. The action in the Senate came after James D. Phelan (D.), Senator from California, changed his vote and moved for a reconsideration of the roll call of Friday.

Having voted for a reconsideration, the Senate proceeded to an all-day debate of the military establishment, the opponents of the Lenroot amendment, providing for an army of 150,000, capitalizing the warning of Gen. John J. Pershing before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. General Pershing declared that it would be dangerous to reduce the army below 200,000 men, the reason he adduced being that world conditions were too greatly unsettled to take any chances of skeletonizing the army to an undue extent. The vote for the adoption of the new resolution to fix the size of the army at 175,000, the number recommended by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, stood 41 to 33. The House roll call was taken simultaneously with the Senate vote.

Militarism Attacked

The Senate debate developed into a vigorous attack from both sides of the chamber on the military expenditures of the government and the attempts of the "militarists" to create alarm by picturing other nations as possible enemies of the United States. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, produced the figures prepared by the Bureau of Standards to show that whereas 1 per cent of the appropriations of 1920 went for educational purposes, 92 per cent went for past wars and war preparations. "This is a more deplorable situation than Germany ever had," Mr. Borah declared.

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, urged that the army be reduced to its pre-war size of 70,000 or 80,000 men. He characterized as mere chimeras the talk of enemies being prepared to attack the United States. John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, joined forces with Senators Reed and Borah and ridiculed the arguments that the United States would be endangered if there was a drastic reduction of the army.

Danger Minimized

"The argument is made by the Senator from New York (Mr. Watson) that an army of 175,000 is necessary for police duty," said Senator Borah. "That's a subject on which a layman may have an opinion. Of course, if General Pershing said we needed an army to prepare for attacks from a foreign power, I would abide by his decision. But the Senator from New York has already told us that there was no fear of foreign attack."

"I am unable to vote for any provision for an army of 175,000 to keep the peace in the United States. I wish to call attention to figures prepared by Dr. Ross of the Bureau of Standards as to our expenditures. The appropriations for 1920 for past wars by this government were \$3,855,482,586. The appropriations for educational purposes were \$7,930,000. In other words, the appropriations for past wars were 68 per cent of all our appropriations, and 1 per cent for educational purposes."

"That is a more deplorable record than Germany ever had and infinitely more deplorable than the Soviet Government of Russia has now, and this is what is causing the discontent and utter loss of faith in the government and political parties in their ability to relieve the people of their burdens. The appropriations for future wars is \$1,424,138,677, or 25 per cent, and add that for the appropriation for past wars, and you'll have 95 per cent of all the appropriations made by Congress in 1920 for the purpose of war past and anticipated."

Basis of Estimates

"I maintain that the figure of 175,000, which is said to be safe, is merely an arbitrary figure fixed by some interested army officer. The fact is that we have built up a vast organization so as to enable a captain, for instance, to have six men instead of four under him. That means that we never will have a chance to reduce the army below 175,000 if that principle is to be

observed. We have got to take this question up some time, and we might as well take it up now."

"I am delighted to find that the same committee that a few months ago insisted on an army of 300,000 has now revised its views and is willing to reduce the army to 175,000," said Senator Reed. "It is an indication that some of the old ideas this government had, before the war, are beginning to filter through into the officials of Congress, but in my judgment they have not filtered far enough."

"I still demand to know why an army of 150,000 is not sufficient for the United States in a time of profound peace. We got along with an army of about half that size prior to the war. We have 2,500,000 trained men in the country, and if any trouble with Mexico should arise we could equip an army sufficient to meet that emergency."

Conditions Surveyed

"From abroad, what nation is about to attack us? Certainly we need fear nothing from Germany, for that country lies prostrate and disarmed. Is there any danger from Austria? She has been disarmed and split up into a number of small nations, none of which has disposition, ability or resources that would make it possible for them to attack us."

"Are we fearful of France? No. We are in no danger from her, and in my judgment we have in her not only a friend who would not attack us but who would probably come to our defense if necessary."

"Are we fearful of Great Britain? Surely we are in no danger from her. We have loaned to her something like \$5,500,000,000, and I understand are arranging to defer even the payments of interest, in my judgment unlawfully."

"There remains but one country powerful enough to attack us. I refer to Japan. I am inclined to regard with very great discredit rumors that Japan is working herself into a war fever against the United States. It would be impossible for her economically. She could only do it with the aid of Great Britain. If there were any such danger we would need not an army of 175,000, but military training and a preparation such as this country never has dreamed of."

"For the American people to be afraid is to confess cowardice," said Senator Williams. "We are like a full-grown man being afraid of a child with a popgun."

Senator Williams ridiculed the idea of Japan constituting a serious menace. He said it would be impossible either for Japan to transport an army or to maintain it.

"Japan would be bankrupt in six weeks after she declared war against the United States. All the world would be with this country. All the credit and commerce and means of continuing a conflict would be taken away from Japan."

POLITICIANS OPPOSE PRIMARY LAW REPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

ALBANY, New York.—Nathan L. Miller, Governor of New York, is meeting opposition from both the "Old Guard" leaders and Tammany in his purpose to repeal the direct primary law and bring back the former party convention system for nominations. Opposition to the Governor's plan, including the women, seems to be based upon the conviction that it would be unwise to revert to the old system without modification. Tammany, it is said, has found the direct primary to its liking in New York City and, with a strong fusion movement again rising against it stirred up by the storm of criticism against the Hyman Administration, Charles F. Murphy and his associates find special reason to stand by the present law.

It is recalled that part of the plan urged by Charles E. Hughes, when he was Governor, included the exemption of city office candidates from the direct primary law, because their inclusion would make anti-Tammany fusion in New York City almost and perhaps impossible. The difficulty lies in the necessity of the fusion groups indorsing the fusion candidates, as parties. Various plans for revision or repeal of the law have been proposed, and a message is expected from the Governor on the subject.

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RIGID "BLUE SKY" LAWS ARE PLANNED

Massachusetts Commission to Investigate the Sale of Corporate Securities and Related Matters Makes Its Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Three bills for strict regulation of the sale of securities were recommended by the Massachusetts Commission to Investigate the Sale of Corporate Securities and Related Matters in its report filed yesterday in the Legislature. Asserting that "with one exception there are more fraudulent securities being sold today in Boston than in any other city in America and, indeed, in the world," the report says that the people of Massachusetts were mulcted out of \$50,000,000 last year by fraudulent promoters.

The first measure recommended provides for control of the sale of private securities. It provided that all securities of private companies which are to be offered for public sale, and which are not at present supervised, must be approved by the Department of Public Utilities before they may be offered to the public. The second bill places private bankers under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Banks and requires the filing of a bond with the State Treasurer to cover the amount of money on deposit with such bankers. The third measure makes exaggerated statements of the condition of securities, either oral or written, punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment of not more than 10 years or both.

Pointing out that the State has a large population of foreign-born workers who come from countries where the mines and natural resources are owned and operated under government auspices and where banking and insurance as well as public interests are exclusively controlled by the government, the report says: "The most effective propagandists of anarchy are fraudulent promoters, not merely because they make appeals to class hatreds, the most sinister menace to a democracy, but also because the people who part with their money through the cunning wiles of fraudulent and brazenly successful promoters become embittered and lose faith in America and in our laws and institutions."

"The solution of the problem of the sale of fraudulent securities in the Commonwealth cannot be postponed," says the report. "The situation will steadily grow worse rather than better. Every year one or more of the other states adopts legislation rigorously limiting the activities of fraudulent promoters. Driven out of these states, the fraudulent promoters come into Massachusetts and, as competition becomes keener among them, their schemes grow bolder and their offerings more alluring, while at the same time every advantage is taken of the omissions and loopholes in the present laws."

"The time has come when the Commonwealth must realize that fraudulent promoters are a dangerous type of criminals, and that the welfare of the Commonwealth will continue to be menaced as long as we are blind to the extent of the evil. Legislation must be adopted meeting the facts of the situation. The mere enforcement of criminal statutes, it seems clear, is inadequate to control fraudulent promoters. So long as the corporation departments of 48 states per-

Taffeta Frocks
—with all the freshness of Spring, are the newest of the Season's modes.

The selection is widely varied, from the delightfully quaint antique frock to the chic and charming, and very modern frock with many little touches on its trim, and the tailored one in its strict simplicity. There are many unexpected trimming touches, with flowers, a contrasting bit of color, and the new eyelid embroidery, to make them all the more desirable.

The prices are very reasonable.
\$25 and higher
Dress Section

Klines
1112-14 Walnut thru to 1113-15 Main
KANSAS CITY

LUNCHEONS
11:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
DINNERS
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2nd Floor
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SAMUEL MURRAY
Say it with Flowers
1817 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

EXCEPTION TAKEN TO DAVIS LETTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The League of Free Nations Association has made public a reply to Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, whose letter to Alton B. Parker was recently accepted as a "discussion of the policy of the United States toward Soviet Russia. The association says that nothing is more welcome than the assertion by Mr. Davis that the United States is not supporting any armed action against Soviet Russia and the plain intimation that it has no commitments in that direction, nor proposes to make any."

"This, to be sure," adds the association, "is written since the definitive defeat of General Wrangel, the withdrawal of our military observers with his armies, and of our medical and other agencies in connection with his forces."

By friendly and sincere desire to reach an agreement, it is pointed out, "we are in a fair way to solve our Mexican problem. A similar attempt may well meet the Russian difficulties."

Of Mr. Davis' characterization as false the assertion by the association that the government's policy has been to refuse to permit relief to be sent to that part of Russia under Soviet control, the association says: "Your idea of encouraging relief appears to be permission to relief workers, without passports, without sanction, and without approval, to adventure as best they can; and you express the belief that they will encounter every difficulty on the Russian side." On the latter point the association cites instances of Soviet cooperation with relief organizations, and the association expresses satisfaction with the announcement by Mr. Davis that Americans can get passports as far as the Soviet border, and their travel, if they wish to enter Russia, will not be hindered by the American Government.

BALLOON FLIGHT TO CANADA INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The modern trend toward the state ownership of colleges and universities, according to Prof. Felix B. Schelling, professor of history and English literature, who addressed the New England Society of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania at its annual meeting here, Professor Schelling said that the universities in France and Germany have always been owned by the state and that English universities are now asking state ownership. "I feel," said Professor Schelling, "that modern education is outgrowing the possibility of living on private benefactions."

IN EFFECT THIS WEEK—THE
Great January Clearance Sales
OFFERING, at our lowest prices of the season, all broken lines and odd lots of merchandise selected from every section of the store.

This includes Clearing Sales of Women's, Misses' and Children's Apparel, Knit Underwear, Piece Goods, Blankets, Bedding, etc.

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

New Winter Modes
in Dresses, Coats, Suits, Blouses, Separate Skirts, Furs, and Millinery

WHITTALL RUGS
Made of such good quality materials, and with so much care in the making, that we recommend them to our patrons. Reasonable prices. Any size you desire. Come in and see them. (Rug Section, 5th Floor)

MONKEY
CLEANERS AND DYERS
THE HOME OF QUALITY
1125-12 THROST AVENUE
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Woolworth Hat Co.
927 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

YOU CAN'T FORGET
A.B.C. 123
KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE JONES STORE CO.
Main, Twelfth and Walnut Sts.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

New Hats for Spring
Await Your Choosing!

They're so fresh and attractive in their bright colors and pretty trimmings—you'll be almost sure to be delighted with them. All the new shades including henna, sunset, pheasant, brown, pearl gray, navy, black, Copenhagen and various combinations. Shapes are new and varied—the off-the-face, new turbans, novelty styles, etc., in all colors and materials.

\$3.95 & \$5!

Jones-Walnut St., Second Floor

The New Suits
Arrive!

Presenting the Spring
1921 Idea in Fascinating New Ways.

Springtime—the season of suits is just around the corner and Harzfeld's embarks upon another year of leadership in the presentation of accepted modes. Individuality in the keynote of their charming new models.

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PETTICOAT LANE, KANSAS CITY

Say it with Flowers
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Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery
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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

TARIFF IS OPPOSED
AS TRADE BARRIER

William C. Redfield, Former Federal Secretary of Commerce, Says Problem Must Be Treated From World Standpoint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"To protect ourselves against the sale of foreign goods in this country is to protect ourselves also from selling goods abroad, for there are the two halves of the one problem of world trade, and they are inseparable," declared William C. Redfield, former United States Secretary of Commerce and now president of the American Manufacturers Export Association, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Redfield is emphatically opposed to a high tariff at this time of readjustment of the balance of world trade, and he pointed out that such a tariff would provoke retaliatory measures by other countries. Bearing directly upon this point, a cablegram, just received by Mr. Redfield's organization from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the Argentine Republic, reads:

"The proposed emergency tariff is a grave menace to American commercial interests in the Argentine. The efforts and money expended during the past years will be lost if the law is enacted. It will intensify the present feeling of hostility which is due to unfavorable exchange and may provoke retaliatory measures, resulting in the permanent curtailment of trade relations. We urge that the bill be defeated."

Part of the World

"The United States is a living and integral part of the great world," said Mr. Redfield. "The currents of the world's life flow into and through our life. It is all one life, not a lot of separate and independent lives. If we try selfishly to isolate ourselves from the world's life our own life will thereby be hindered in its flow. Things have changed. We do not now stand in the same relation to the world as we did before the war, and to hark back to the old days which industrial centers have forgotten, and to attempt to deal with the present by old methods is ignorant on the one hand and destructive on the other."

Mr. Redfield recalled that A. C. Bedford, chairman of the Standard Oil, has said publicly that an increase in American tariff duties would be unfavorably regarded in France, being there considered as "another step in that progress toward international isolation," as Mr. Redfield put it, toward which the United States had shown a drift since the armistice.

"Every intelligent exporter, whether agricultural or industrial," said Mr. Redfield, "knows that an enhancement of our tariff under present conditions means a direct blow at our export trade and a direct blow at the readjustment of the world economic problems incident to the war."

Three Ways to Pay Debt

"There are but three ways known by which debts can be paid: by services, by money or by goods. Europe has in the past paid us a good deal by services, insurance, transportation, services to travelers. We have ourselves cut off her power to render us some of these services by creating our own merchant marine, doing our own insurance, and by refraining from travel. This is progress toward economic independence, perhaps, but it reduces Europe's power to pay by these methods."

"There is not gold enough in the world to pay us this debt. Already we are the largest holders of gold in the world, and we don't need to add to our supply. If we do not add to it largely the effect would be to raise our prices and to disturb still further our already confused exchanges. Anyhow, the debt cannot be paid in money, because there is not money enough. This is not theory but fact."

"There remains the possibility of paying in goods. But Europe is not producing sufficient goods and cannot produce them for many years to come, and if she could we do not want payment to be made too rapidly because, just as an influx of excessive gold would upset exchange, so an excessive influx of goods would upset markets and industries."

Europe Needs Raw Stuff

"There is no danger, however, of either of these things happening, because neither the goods nor the gold exist in sufficient amount. Instead of Europe threatening to flood us with goods, she is rather seeking to buy from us raw materials with which to make sufficient goods to supply her own needs. Just as one swallow does not make a summer, so the importation of a few millions in foreign goods has no material bearing on the progress of American industry."

"But the fact is the debt must be paid some day, if the balance of world affairs is to be restored. And the sensible thing for the United States to do is to restrict as little as possible any of the means and methods of payment. When the debt is paid, the burden on our taxpayers will be less, directly and indirectly we love to pay taxes, we ought to make it as simple and easy as possible to collect debts due us, in order that we may pay

our own and thereby cut down our taxes. To put that here, again, would restrict Europe's power to pay, and, therefore, her power to buy. Broadly speaking it is a sound truth that he who does not buy, neither shall he sell; and if we who have billions of goods which we must sell abroad, if we are to prosper at home, have so lost our balance and vision that we think it wise to restrict power of payment for those goods in the only way payment can be made, then we must take the consequences in reduced sales, with the normal results, upon agriculture as well as upon industry."

Result of Tariff

"It is, of course, simple to prohibit the importation of wheat by putting a tariff on it, but it is also silly because wheat that would otherwise come in here would go into competing markets where the prices of our own wheat are fixed beyond our power to control them, and there the barred wheat would act to diminish the value of our own, whether we wished it or not."

"Every farmer knows, or ought to know, that the prices for wheat, wool, cotton and the like cannot be fixed in or by the United States, but are fixed in the great competing markets of the world, where the American must meet the Argentinean, the Australian and all others, in free and open competition."

"As to the necessity for our selling abroad, the matter is equally simple. Some 40 per cent of our wheat, 50 per cent of our copper, and perhaps an equal amount of our cotton must be sold abroad. The farmer of the central west, the miner of the copper states, the planter of the south have their prosperity inextricably linked with the steady, smooth flow of our export trade. The same is true of our manufacturers, in many lines. I have in mind one large industry which at this moment of depression is active because of a great trade in the Far East. There are textile mills which look abroad for places in which to sell their products. The same is true of automobiles and agricultural machinery."

"The existence of the National Foreign Trade Council and the American Manufacturers Export Association is evidence that we both value and need the foreign outlet for our manufactured goods. The call upon us for locomotives and railroad equipment from abroad is vigorous, but the credit with which to pay for all these things are not so easily found. If we so act as to diminish our foreign markets the direct effect will be disastrous upon our own markets, for it will mean restricted production, loss of profits, idle capital, unemployment, reduced wages and these not only in industry, alone, but as well in agriculture and mining."

"Of course at home and abroad distribution has not been hindered by production of necessities. Wool, hides, cotton, rubber are not being distributed in anything like the volume or with the facility the world requires of them. Here we run up against the insufficiency of world credits, and a consequent breakdown, so far as adequacy is concerned, of the old system of international banking."

Problem of Credit

"This is the problem of credit and credit facilities are not sufficient. It is a problem that runs around the world at this time. Australia cannot sell her wool, the Argentine cannot sell her hides, nor the United States their meat and cotton as fast and as generally as they wish. The whole stream of international commerce is dammed back. Exporters' drafts which were once salable, are not so now."

"It is to this very phase of the situation that the formation of the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation and of other Edge Law corporations is addressed. The Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, by forming, offers the surest and most far-reaching solution of the difficulty that has been proposed."

"The corporation provides, in short, that further step in our fiscal equipment which is needed to unlock the chains now tying up the distribution of those commodities which part of the world has to sell and the other needs to buy, but which one cannot sell and the other cannot buy for lack of facilities of credit."

WOOL STOCKS ON
HAND IN BOSTON

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Unsold wool stocks on hand in Boston on December 31, 1920, totaled 30,226,000 pounds (scored), according to figures compiled by F. Nathaniel Perkins, secretary-treasurer of the Boston Wool Trade Association. This amount compares with 35,503,307 scored pounds a year ago. Stocks on hand at present are divided as follows (in scored pounds):

Territory (California, Texas—in grease) 25,905,487
Fleeces (grown east of the Mississippi) 1,208,410
Scored 9,437,708
Tops 2,171,051
Nails 1,689,725
Pulled (in grease) 1,011,965
Foreign
Class 1 and 2 (in grease) 17,057,081
Class 3 (in grease) 2,068,296
Pulled (in grease) 1,464,407
Scored 12,884,488
Tops 1,530,382
Nails 710,207
Total 30,226,000

Stocks of territory wool in the grease were 39,571,402 pounds, compared with 19,762,820 pounds the year before. The stock of fleeces, only 2,441,950 pounds, compares with 6,551,220 a year previous, but this low condition of supplies is due to the fact that the clip is being held in the primary markets.

CANADIAN MINING
INDUSTRY REPORT

Total Production in the Dominion for 1920 Valued at \$200,000,000 or \$24,000,000 Above Previous Year's Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—With an estimated total production valued at \$200,000,000, the Canadian mining industry reports 1920 a very good year, this being the more evident when it is recalled that this figure is \$24,000,000 in excess of the 1919 production, and only \$11,300,000 below the record established in 1918. The fact that the decline in prices did not make itself felt before October undoubtedly sustained the aggregate value of the production beyond what it otherwise would have been, but some of the increased value was due to much greater production, notably of coal.

The value of the gold production is estimated at \$136,000,000, as compared with \$125,850,423 in 1919. While the total value has shown slight increases during the past two years, the production is still less than that obtained in 1918, when the total was over \$19,000,000, or in 1900, when a maximum of nearly \$28,000,000 was obtained. Ontario probably contributed about 72 per cent of the total Canadian gold production in 1920. The Yukon production, which has been steadily declining, shows a further decrease of about 80 per cent.

The silver production for the year is estimated at 13,500,000 ounces, or 2,500,000 below that of 1919. The Ontario production is estimated at about 10,500,000 ounces, the falling off being due in part to power shortage. The total production of nickel is estimated at 61,500,000 pounds, an increase of 38 per cent over the 1919 production and an output that has been exceeded only during the four war years, 1915 to 1918, inclusive. The annual production of this metal in Canada for some years to come will be limited only by demands. Canada has long been the principal source of supply for the world's markets. The completion by the British-American Nickel Corporation of the smelter at Nickelton and the refinery at Deschenes, Quebec, has contributed materially to the increased output.

The production of copper is estimated at 35,500,000 pounds, which, compared with a production of 75,000,000 pounds in 1919, shows an increase of 10 per cent. The highest previous production was 118,765,000 pounds in 1918.

Iron ore production fell away considerably, it being estimated that shipments from the mines did not exceed 120,000 tons. The total production of pig-iron from blast furnaces and electric furnaces in 1920 is estimated at 1,080,000 short tons, and the total production of steel ingots and steel castings at 1,220,000 short tons, both records showing a substantial increase over the production of the previous year.

The production of lead is estimated at 35,500,000 pounds, or \$27,000 less than in 1919. The estimated production of refined zinc and zinc recovered from ores is placed at 42,000,000 pounds. There was a distinct falling off in exports of zinc ore to United States smelters.

The production of coal for the year is estimated to have been at least 16,000,000 short tons, which is 2,500,000 tons or 15 per cent over that for 1919. Alberta led the provinces with an estimated production of 6,700,000 tons. The estimated value of Canada's total production is \$70,000,000.

GREAT INCREASES IN
LOUISIANA PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Louisiana products show up exceptionally well in a compilation of increases in exports through this port from 1911 to 1919, just completed by the research bureau of the New Orleans Association of Commerce. Lubricating oils, rice and rosin made the heaviest gains. The figures for eight commodities produced or manufactured now in Louisiana are given as follows, the first figures being for 1911 and the last for 1919:

Notions—None; \$151,127.
Oatmeal—21,899 pounds; 1,220,145 pounds.
Lubricating oils—390,273 gallons; 9,812,846 gallons.
Paints—\$36,217; \$357,026.
Wrapping paper—None; 2,657,514 pounds.
Pianos—\$9201; \$167,737.
Rice—3,711,644 pounds; 169,700,163 pounds.
Rosin—44,763 barrels; 273,099 barrels.

According to the researches of the bureau, the manufacturers of various commodities in Louisiana during the period from 1911 to 1919, inclusive, increased approximately 88 per cent. This is held to be a remarkable gain in a section of the country largely devoted to agriculture.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Buying by concerns with warehouse connections led to higher wheat prices yesterday. Opening prices ranged from 1/2 cents lower to 1/2 cents advance. March wheat closed at 1.76 and May at 1.69 1/4. Corn advanced slightly, May closing at 71 1/2 and July at 72 1/2. Oats touched new low figures for the season, but rallied. Hogs and provisions were firm. January lard closed at 32.25; January ribs at 32.20 and May ribs at 32.95.

FARM CROP VALUES
IN UNITED STATES

Government Estimates Worth as \$10,465,015,000 Last Year—\$16,035,111,000 in 1919

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—All farm crops of the country were valued at \$10,465,015,000 last year, based on December 1 prices paid to producers, the Department of Agriculture has estimated. That compares with \$16,035,111,000 in 1919 and \$10,186,426,000 the five-year average, 1914 to 1918, inclusive.

Texas maintained its place as producer of crops of greatest value with a total of \$727,400,000, which was \$500,000 less than in 1919. Iowa retained second rank with \$459,191,000, Illinois only slightly behind Iowa, continued its place as third with \$459,179,000.

California jumped from tenth into fourth place, held in 1919 by North Carolina, with \$457,750,000. New York went into fifth place from fourteenth rank with \$456,507,000. North Carolina dropped into sixth place with \$412,374,000.

Pennsylvania went forward into seventh place from sixteenth rank the previous year with \$397,617,000. Kansas dropped from fifth rank into eighth place with \$378,436,000. Ohio dropped from eighth rank into ninth place with \$369,869,000. Wisconsin moved into tenth place from eighteenth rank with \$360,270,000.

Missouri dropped from ninth rank into eleventh place with \$343,012,000. Georgia dropped from sixth rank into twelfth place with \$323,290,000.

IRREGULAR TREND
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—Dealings in securities on the stock exchange were quiet yesterday and the markets generally were irregular. Gilt-edged investment issues hardened, although weekly reports on trade throughout the nation varied. Dollar descriptions were steady.

Changes in South American rails were fractional and mixed. French loans displayed steadiness following the end of the political crisis in that country.

Kaffirs held well and diamonds and Rio Tinto were firm. Oils were slow. Shell Transport was 5 1/2, and Mexican Eagle 6 1/2. Industrials were confused. An improvement was noted in the cotton trade. Hudson Bays were 6 1/2. Rubbers showed stability in sympathy with the staple.

FEDERAL RESERVE
BANKS' COMPARISON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States compare (last 000 omitted):

RESOURCES	Jan. 14, 1921	Jan. 7, 1921
Gold and gold certificates	\$247,365	\$250,135
Gold settlement fund	393,178	405,644
Gold with foreign agencies	3,300	3,300
Tot gold held by banks	643,838	659,079
Gold with Federal Reserve	1,255,553	1,354,782
Gold redemption fund	176,058	158,441
Tot gold reserves	2,075,454	2,080,283
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.	202,084	196,566
U. S. Treasury notes	2,288,538	2,276,848
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligation	1,024,607	1,104,536
All other resources	1,424,933	1,502,812
Liabilities		
U. S. Govt. bonds	203,412	234,795
U. S. Govt. notes	2,652,952	2,842,108
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	25,898	26,102
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	25,898	26,102
Bank premises	17,965	17,359
U. S. Treasury notes	706,765	744,800
5% redemption fund against F. R. Bank notes	12,790	12,389
All other resources	6,112	4,998
Total resources	6,005,712	6,186,408
LIABILITIES		
Capital paid-in	\$99,815	\$99,808
Surplus	202,026	202,026
Government deposits	8,370	25,592
Due to members—see account	1,756,325	1,796,343
Deferred availability—see account	509,452	509,556
U. S. Govt. bonds	27,464	25,847
Total gross deposits	2,302,211	2,379,338
U. S. Govt. bonds in circulation	3,159,491	3,270,023
F. R. notes in circulation	213,177	213,552
U. S. Govt. bonds in circulation	23,383	21,651
Total liabilities	6,000,715	6,186,408
Ratio of tot res to net dep. & F. R. note liab. combin.	48.1%	46.4%
Ratio of gold res to F. R. notes in circ. after setting aside 35% against net dep. liab.	54.8	52.1

Print cloth markets saw perhaps the greatest activity, and the greatest advance in prices. Fall River is said to have sold as much as 400,000 pieces for the week, which is materially larger than a week's output, while southern mills were also selling to some extent, especially after prices began to go up. Wide 38 1/2-inch 5.35 yard 64 by 60s reached a top notch of 9 cents by the close of the week, which reached in December. Spots were available at 8 1/2 or 9 1/2 cents a yard, but contracts for eastern made goods brought 8 1/2 to 9 cents a yard, with southern goods selling approximately 1/2 cent lower. Other constructions were priced about on a par with this, and saw proportionate advances. Buying has been principally participated in by the large printers and converters who feel compelled to start goods on the way to finishing plants very soon if they are to keep their stock sufficiently replenished to continue in business. The small buyers, as a whole, have cut very little figure in the market as yet, and many consider that the situation will not be worth considering sound until these small users are able to operate in a normal way.

MIXED CHANGES IN
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—The closing was irregular and at some recessions from the high of the day in the session of the stock market yesterday. There were mixed changes and trading was dull. The rails were heavy, while the metals, sugars, rubbers, and traction improved in the last hour. The sales involved only 477,600 shares. Call money was steady at 6 per cent. Coppers acted well, the stocks becoming active in the fourth hour and continuing up to the close with only fractional recessions.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Monday	Saturday	Parity
Sterling	\$2.74 1/2	\$2.72 1/2	\$4.8665
France (French)	89.23 1/2	89.02	1950
France (Belgian)	89.51	89.25	1930
Germany	89.47 1/2	89.41	1920
Guinea	35.52	35.70	1920
German marks	0.163 1/2	0.164	2380
Canadian dollar	87 1/2	87 1/2	2380
Argentine pesos	34.13	34 1/2	4245

TREND UPWARD IN
PRIMARY COTTON

Prices Strengthen With Improving Demand for Manufactured Goods, Although Profits Are Small or Negligible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—Improvement in primary cotton goods markets, which got under way a week ago, gathered considerable headway during the past week and dealing became more active than for many months. Some sections of the market report larger sales this week than for any similar period since last spring and practically every part of the market was affected to a greater or less degree by the buying movement.

Prices for the first time in six months reached a point where the more efficient manufacturers could see some hope of a small profit, but the great bulk of the business was done on a basis which showed nothing but a net loss. Naturally the enthusiasm of the seller at the awakening of trade was tempered with many sober thoughts of the losses he was writing off on goods made up under high cost conditions for the purpose of keeping his organization together.

The producers have met the situation resolutely and have accepted contracts which they knew would show them a net loss simply to get their plants started. There were plenty of buyers to take advantage of the situation and as a result a large number of the cotton goods mills have taken sufficient business to warrant a resumption of more nearly normal production and preparations for the restarting of idle machinery are being hastened.

Sales Improving

It is said in some quarters that the total sales from first hands in the cotton goods markets during the past week were between 750,000 and 1,000,000 pieces, but of course the bulk of this was spot goods already made up in the effort of the manufacturers to avoid throwing their employees out of work. The mills have been more willing to take a loss on this spot goods than to accept sizable contracts for future delivery on a less than cost basis, and the volume of buying in evidence this week made it possible for them to adhere fairly well to this principle, since it brought about a sharp upturn in prices. Contracts have been relatively small, individually, and deliveries seldom have extended more than 10 weeks ahead. Business was available for delivery through the second quarter of the year but mills did not feel justified, as a rule, in accepting such long commitments at the present low basis of values.

Print Cloth Market

Print cloth markets saw perhaps the greatest activity, and the greatest advance in prices. Fall River is said to have sold as much as 400,000 pieces for the week, which is materially larger than a week's output, while southern mills were also selling to some extent, especially after prices began to go up. Wide 38 1/2-inch 5.35 yard 64 by 60s reached a top notch of 9 cents by the close of the week, which reached in December. Spots were available at 8 1/2 or 9 1/2 cents a yard, but contracts for eastern made goods brought 8 1/2 to 9 cents a yard, with southern goods selling approximately 1/2 cent lower. Other constructions were priced about on a par with this, and saw proportionate advances. Buying has been principally participated in by the large printers and converters who feel compelled to start goods on the way to finishing plants very soon if they are to keep their stock sufficiently replenished to continue in business. The small buyers, as a whole, have cut very little figure in the market as yet, and many consider that the situation will not be worth considering sound until these small users are able to operate in a normal way.

HARTFORD BANK MERGER

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—The merger of the Colonial National Bank with the Phoenix National Bank, which was authorized by the directors of the latter institution Saturday, will give the Phoenix resources of \$20,000,000. This bank has already absorbed the American and Charter Oak, both national banks.

A Problem Solved

Firth-Sterling S-LESS Stainless Steel

Firth-Sterling Stainless Steel has already been adopted for fine cutlery. Table knives which have been in household service for years, cutting acid fruits and vegetables do not show discoloration. They never require scouring, but retain their high polish when washed with soap and water.

FIRTH-STERLING STEEL COMPANY

McKeesport, Penna.

Also City High Speed and other Firth-Sterling Tool Steels.

NEW YORK CHICAGO CLEVELAND
BOSTON PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH

OUTLOOK FOR FUEL
OIL IS DISCUSSED

Question of Production Rather Than Supply, According to Statement Made at Anglo-Persian Company Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Presiding at the eleventh ordinary general meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, recently, Sir Charles Greenway said that while he agreed with Lord Pirrie that it behooved shipowners to make sure of their supplies of oil before converting their coal-burning ships into oil-fired, there was no ground for pessimism as to the supplies of liquid fuel. The difficulty was that oil supplies could not be developed as quickly as coal.

CONSUMPTION OF
COTTON DECLINES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Cotton consumed during December last amounted to 294,851 running bales of lint and 21,618 bales of linters, as against 311,711 bales of lint and 25,031 of linters in December, 1919, according to an announcement by the United States Census Bureau.

Cotton held in consuming establishments on December 31, 1920, was 1,258,837 bales of lint and 239,029 bales of linters, compared with 1,836,703 of lint and 269,190 of linters a year previous and in public storage and at compresses 5,628,538 bales of lint and 337,890 of linters, compared with 4,164,208 of lint and 265,739 of linters.

Imports of cotton amounted to 25,890 bales, compared with 48,594 in December, 1919. Exports were 788,578 bales, including 3179 bales of linters, compared with 876,843, including 3091 of linters. Cotton spindles active during December numbered 29,879,402, compared with 34,583,160.

REPORT ON ITALIAN
BUSINESS CONDITION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In a review of Italian economic conditions, Commercial Attaché McLean at Rome reported to the Department of Commerce that the exchange rates on foreign centers continued to affect the import trade of that country. The market is reported active but unstable, and it is impossible to predict the future tendency with any degree of certainty.

The foreign trade of the country for the first eight months of 1920 shows imports amounting to 10,700,000,000 lire, while exports for the same period amounted to 5,000,000,000 lire. During August the imports increased while exports decreased. The report stated that the prices of staples during the month of December were generally lower than during November and that a decline in prices is predicted for the future.

ARGENTINE WHEAT CROP

NEW YORK, New York.—The wheat crop in Argentina is estimated at 187,000,000 bushels by the government. Home requirements are about 67,000,000 and if this estimate be correct, exportable surplus would be 120,000,000 bushels. Last month Broomhall's agent estimated the surplus at 140,000,000 bushels. Acreage was officially estimated at 6,000,000 hectares, or about 15,000,000 acres. This is practically the same as the preceding year. The present expectation is that the Senate will be asked to impose an export tax of \$3 gold per 1000 kilos. At the present rate of exchange this would approximate 6 1/2 cents a bushel.

HARTFORD BANK MERGER

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—The merger of the Colonial National Bank with the Phoenix National Bank, which was authorized by the directors of the latter institution Saturday, will give the Phoenix resources of \$20,000,000. This bank has already absorbed the American and Charter Oak, both national banks.

SUGAR CONSUMPTION INCREASES

NEW YORK, New York.—The total consumption of sugar in the United States during 1920 amounted to 4,084,673 tons, according to an estimate made by Willett & Gray. This is an increase of 17,001 tons over the total consumption in 1919. Cuba supplied 2,133,695 tons of the total consumed as compared with 2,067,051 tons in 1919.

CHANN

PLAN TO REVIVE BLUE LAWS DENIED

H. L. Bowley Declares Propaganda Is "Smoke Screen" Thrown Up to Hide Real Purpose of Motion Picture Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The "blue law" propaganda is a "smoke screen" thrown up by large interests, of which the motion picture industry is one, to hide their real purpose and to discredit the work of those who stand for a Christian Sunday, declared the Rev. H. L. Bowley, general secretary of The Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, speaking yesterday at the joint annual meeting of the Lord's Day League of New England and the Evangelical Alliance of Greater Boston. Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, extended the greeting of the Commonwealth, asserting that he felt that Sunday should be the day of the home and family, but that this end should not be sought through the enactment of restrictive and repressive legislation.

Explaining the basis of the original dispatch from Washington, District of Columbia, charging a combination of reform organizations with attempting to have enacted and to revive strict Sunday regulation laws, Dr. Bowley said that the announcement was based on the action of a state conference in Tennessee nearly two years ago. This conference, he said, resolved to ask stricter observance of the Sabbath within the State, incidentally suggesting reduction in the number of interstate mail trains in order to give the mail clerks a day off. A request was sent to Washington for action, was looked in the Congressional Record, and was hailed forth last November, on the occasion of the convention of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, to discredit that organization.

This dispatch, Dr. Bowley asserted, was sent out by the Universal News Service and stated that the Anti-Saloon League, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the International Reform Bureau and other organizations were banded together with the Lord's Day Alliance to enact or enforce laws which would stop travel and the publication of newspapers on Sunday, and make other still more ridiculous charges. When representatives of newspapers came to him the next day, he said, he discovered that they did not want the truth but published stories of their own invention.

Action of Newspapers

"It is significant," Dr. Bowley said, "that not a single big newspaper in New York came out with the facts. When the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States gave out a statement of its purpose only one newspaper used it, and that one attempted to turn the statement against the alliance. Then 150 of the leading ministers of New York signed a statement of the facts and the newspapers ignored it."

Among those behind the "blue law" propaganda, Dr. Bowley declared, is the motion picture industry as a whole, the American Amusement Corporation and the International Sporting Club. The last named organization, he said, put on a parade of propaganda in New York so that the motion picture interests could film it and send it broadcast. The interests, he asserted, have raised thousands of dollars to defend themselves, and the Exhibitors League decided to put the ban of silence on any candidate who did not stand for a bill for local option on Sunday motion pictures. The Actors Equity Association, he said, stands with the Alliance.

Governors Urged to Act

"The time has come when the governors of our states have got to draw the issue clean cut between the Christian Sunday and the Continental Sunday that is being foisted upon us. Governor Sprague of Pennsylvania has responded to the note which he writes, 'there will be no let down in the Sunday laws so long as I am Governor of Pennsylvania.' It is a question of saving the Sabbath and the church. If they both go the State goes with them."

Dr. Bowley pointed out that the "sacred concert," as the Sunday motion picture and vaudeville performances are termed, are opposed because "there is nothing sacred about them." It is not, necessarily, because they are a bad influence, he said, for the motion picture can be an excellent influence, but because the Sunday should be left inviolate.

"The Lord's Day Alliance is carrying on the same program that it has followed in past years. We have not introduced and will not introduce 'repressive legislation' of the ridiculous type that is charged," Dr. Bowley said to newspapermen following the meeting. "We are not trying to stop the publication of Sunday newspapers, although I do think that the large Sunday editions might as well be distributed Saturday afternoon. We stand for the right of the workman to his Sunday. We stand for the five and one-half day week. Although we do not ask or want the return to the Puritan Sunday we wish to preserve the kernel of truth the Puritans gave us. I hope you will not misquote me as others have."

The following resolution was introduced by Dr. Martin D. Kniesland, general secretary of the Lord's Day

League of New England, and adopted by the joint meeting, declaring: "The Lord's Day League at its annual public meeting puts itself once more on record: (1) Our opposition to any Sunday bills in any of the New England states which would open more widely to trade, business, sports, games and amusements. (2) We emphasize our position in favor of one day in seven for all workmen by wise legislative enactment in the several New England states. (3) We protest against the propaganda of misrepresentation and falsification touching the so-called 'blue laws,' which were never enacted nor enforced, which propaganda is the creature of a disordered imagination and intended to discredit Lord's Day societies and workers."

ACCIDENTAL SHOT, DECLARES SENTRY

Official Reports Quote Japanese Soldier as Admitting That He Fired First at American Lieutenant in Vladivostok

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Both the State Department and the Navy Department received official advices yesterday to the effect that investigations conducted since the shooting of Lieut. Warren H. Langdon, U. S. N., on January 5 last by a Japanese sentry at Vladivostok seem to confirm the report of the incident originally made to this government and based on the statement of Lieutenant Langdon himself.

In a report to the Navy Department, Admiral Albert Gleaves, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, said: "Report of Japanese court of inquiry has been received by Albany. Court recommended trial by court-martial for Japanese sentry who shot Langdon. The sentry so changed his testimony during the court of inquiry that his testimony and Langdon's statement practically coincide."

State Department Announcement

A statement by the State Department, based on official reports received yesterday, said in part: "According to the department's advice the board of investigation and court of inquiry convened by the Japanese Government seems to establish that the sentry who fired upon and killed Lieutenant Langdon had left his post and molested an officer in uniform who was proceeding in an orderly manner along the street."

"At the first session of the Japanese board of investigation and court of inquiry the Japanese sentry told a story which subsequently he modified in most of its important particulars. In his earliest statement, made at the time of his arrest, the Japanese sentry had declared that Lieutenant Langdon had fired the first shot. At the court of inquiry the sentry revised this statement, and declared that Lieutenant Langdon remained on the sidewalk but that he was forced to pursue Lieutenant Langdon and that Lieutenant Langdon fired first."

Accidental Discharge Claimed

"The sentry said that he then took position three paces in front of Lieutenant Langdon with his rifle held in the position 'charge bayonet.' Lieutenant Langdon then stopped, according to the sentry's story, and shifted his electric pocket flash lamp to his left hand, groping with his right hand into the pocket of his overcoat. The sentry asserted that he himself then took the position 'for action' and queried Lieutenant Langdon with the words 'Russian American?' The sentry admitted that he was very excited. He protested that he did not intend to shoot Lieutenant Langdon, but that his purpose was to seize Lieutenant Langdon's electric flash lamp and compel him to accompany him to the guard in order that he might ascertain who the lieutenant was. He declared that he then discharged his rifle accidentally. He added that after he had discharged his rifle by accident he wounded Lieutenant Langdon in the breast. Lieutenant Langdon fired two or three revolver shots at him."

Two American uniformed men have been held up in Vladivostok by Japanese sentries since the Langdon incident, it was learned yesterday. There is reason to believe that the State Department, in its note to the Tokyo Government, objected strongly to the Japanese practice of holding up American uniformed men in Vladivostok. The Japanese Foreign Office has not yet replied to the American note, which has been called a protest, but it is thought there will be a prompt answer, although the Tokyo authorities may be obliged to refer the American note to the War Office and the general staff for their views on certain of its phases.

JUVENILE COURT IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Maine.—James P. Bagley, secretary of the state Board of Charities and Corrections, strongly favors the establishment of a juvenile court in Maine. "It seems to me that we must soon take up the question of a juvenile court law in Maine. I believe that separate juvenile courts function better than special divisions of other courts, but I doubt if that is practical for Maine, until we make it a sort of circuit court, giving the court a large area, irrespective of county lines and authorizing the judge to hold court at any convenient time and place in the district, upon reasonable notice to the parties interested."

FUNDS FOR EXPORT TRADE AVAILABLE

War Finance Corporation, Revived by Act of Congress, Is Prepared, Says Director, to Extend Credit Where Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The War Finance Corporation, which has been revived by act of Congress, announces that it is ready to do business. In a statement issued by the director, persons, firms, corporations or associations doing business in the United States or engaged in exporting to foreign countries are informed that if they are unable to obtain funds on reasonable terms through regular banking channels, they can get advances from the War Finance Corporation, it being stipulated that the advance is made only for the purpose of assisting exportation, and shall be limited in amount to not more than the contract price for the products exported.

The aggregate of the advances made by the corporation remaining unpaid are never, at any time, to exceed \$1,000,000,000. "Since January 5," says the director, "the corporation has been prepared to consider applications for advances that meet the terms of the law in the same manner that it considered advances prior to the suspension of its activities in May. In submitting applications for loans, applicants should set forth in detail all facts relating to their financial condition, the purposes of the proposed advances, and full information enabling the corporation to determine whether the applicants are eligible under the law and can meet its terms and conditions. In so far as is necessary, the corporation will give personal hearings to prospective borrowers."

Plan Criticized

Much criticism is still heard among business men and also among members of Congress as to the wisdom of having brought back this war-time agency, and as to the difficulties in the way of its promoting foreign trade. This, it has been pointed out, could better be taken care of under the provisions of the Edge law for the incorporation of banks for international or foreign banking and financial operations.

One of the clauses of the War Finance Corporation's charter relieves the government from any responsibility for its acts for the securities that it may issue. It may, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is chairman of the board, issue bonds not to exceed six times the amount of its paid-in capital. Attention has been called by financial experts to the fact that since the maximum paid-in capital may reach \$500,000,000, all owned by the government as sole stockholder, the new bond base for credit operations may expand to \$3,000,000,000. The bond issues are a preferential charge on the corporation's assets, and may be made the basis for reserve note circulation in the same way as other United States bonds or notes.

Legal Responsibility

The point should be clarified, it is declared, whether the United States is to be the sole owner of a limited liability body politic and corporate, or whether, despite its immunity, the bonds shall be obligations of the United States. Since the corporation has been set on its feet as a going concern, it is beside the mark to say that it is not expedient, and the only thing to be done is to make it go as well as it can. It is fundamental, financiers say, for the government to vest itself of an immunity to which means nothing. The government could not repudiate the bonds if the corporation should get into trouble, although Section 17 of the Charter says: "The United States shall not be liable for the payment of any bonds or other obligation, or the interest thereon issued, or incurred by the corporation, nor shall it incur any liability in respect of any act or omission of the corporation."

ONTARIO ENFORCING TEMPERANCE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
WINDSOR, Ontario.—The task which confronts law enforcement officials at the border and the extent to which they have carried out their orders from the government are both indicated by figures which have just been computed showing the number of convictions and the amount of the fines paid in this city for breach of the Ontario Temperance Act during 1920. There were 1895 cases tried here under the prohibition statute and the police court collected \$340,000 in fines during the year. The Windsor police brought 1000 cases and collected \$95,800 in fines. The inspection staff of Chief License Inspector Mousseau and later, License Inspector Spracklin, prosecuted the 895 cases and collected \$345,000. The latter sum represents what was collected in fines from those engaged in illegally transporting liquor across the international border.

CANADIANS URGED TO SINK DIFFERENCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
ALBANY, Ontario.—The Hon. E. C. Drury, leader of the Ontario Farmer-Labor Government, is anxious to broaden his party platform to embrace the ideals of all classes, according to the tenor of an address given at the inaugural banquet of the Albany Board of Trade. Mr. Drury, although chosen as leader of a group which

sought power with the avowed intention of furthering the interests of farmers, declared himself as the advocate of the interests of all the people, and had not long been in office before he was engaged in a controversy with the executive of the United Farmers over some of the legislation which was being advocated in the Legislature. Latterly, the Premier has come out in no uncertain terms as an advocate of a "people's party" rather than a farmers' party, and at the provincial convention of the United Farmers he reaffirmed his position. Speaking here he referred to the class trend in provincial politics and continued: "There is no room for division. Class consciousness is a good thing, but national consciousness is better and the people should be willing to sink class interests for the national good. There is plenty of room for difference of opinion and policy, but there is no room in this country for factions. Country and town should get together. There is need for greater understanding and more sympathy. In this country there are two races, English and French, and no matter what our opinions we have to get along together and show respect for each others' rights. There is room in Ontario for great development, but our growth must not be confined to any class."

GRAND CANON SAID TO BE THREATENED

Damming of Yellowstone Lake Would Ruin One of the Wonder Spots of the World, According to a Texas Writer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The damming of Yellowstone Lake, an exploitation of the national park sought by Montana irrigation and water power interests through the passage of the Walsh Bill now before Congress, not only would injure the lake itself but would ruin the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone, declares Ellis W. Shuler, writing to the editor of The Dallas Texas News. The writer points out the issue that already has been emphasized in connection with the drive to commercialize the park areas, that the concessions sought by the commercial interests represent a precedent which offers the probability of wider and more complete destruction of the national wonderland and public heritage.

"To raise the level of the Yellowstone Lake six feet will make a profound change in its topography," Mr. Shuler writes. "Those who have seen the interesting hot spring with its cone built out in the lake, known as the 'Fishing cone,' will never again see this unique phenomena. If Senator Walsh's bill is passed because it will be submerged. Many interesting points about the lake, such as Breeze Point, Sand Point, Stevenson Island, Dot Island, Gull Point, would be forever blotted out of sight."

"But aside from the loss of these beautiful bits of scenery and unmatched phenomena would come as a nightmare the blasting and drowning of the beautiful forests which now fringe the margin of the lake. The annual variation of the lake level is not enough to prevent the forests from creeping up to the water's edge. A dam six feet high would submerge thousands upon thousands of trees whose dead, white, gaunt skeletons would haunt the coming generations of tourists for centuries to come. Many such forests are to be seen in our national parks where power dams have been located. Such a picture of the Yellowstone Lake is intolerable to one who has seen the blue of the sky and the emerald of the surrounding forests mirrored in its beautiful waters."

"But this not all. The dam at Yellowstone Lake is only a part of the irrigation and water power scheme. How will this water be taken down to the mercenary gentlemen of Livingston, Montana? The feasible route is down through and alongside of the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone."

"A giant flume, a pipe 15 to 30 feet in diameter with trestles, fills and huge excavations—a great horrible commercial snake—will writhe and twist its way down through the most beautifully colored cañon on the globe. A cañon whose coloring has been the de-chose of the greatest artists; whose carving is one of the great thrilling stories of geology, and whose depth and mystery challenge the divine in every beholder."

"What can be done? If the Representatives and Senators know the real concern of the people they will protect our parks. Individuals, clubs and organizations must write or wire these public Representatives their wishes in the matter. "Remember it is not a question for Montana or Idaho to decide. The Yellowstone Park—all our national parks—is the heritage of Texas and the future generations of men and women in these United States who love nature and who will make pilgrimages into these wonderlands for rest and inspiration."

BROADER HOUSING INQUIRY FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York.—In resolutions assuring the Lockwood committee investigating housing the support of the organization, the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards has gone on record as being in favor of giving the committee all the power it asks in the investigation of insurance companies, savings banks and other financial institutions, in order to reach the interests "higher up" in the housing situation.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

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**SOUTHERN REPUBLICS
SEEK IMMIGRATION**
MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Immigration
agencies in all South and Central
American countries, for the collection
and dissemination of information
regarding labor conditions, will be
established under the terms of a resolution
adopted by the Pan-American
Federation of Labor Congress. Delegates
from the United States and
Porto Rico opposed the idea, but were
voted down in the first divided vote
of the congress.
The resolution, which was introduced
by the Mexican delegation, called for the appointment of special
labor envoys in each Pan-American
country, but the resolutions committee
reported it had amended the motion
so that the federation's executive
officers would be named as information
gatherers. It is planned
by this means to eliminate the expense
entailed by the carrying out
of the original proposal.

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BRITISH ACCOUNT OF BATTLE OF JUTLAND

Report Considered Signally to Vindicate Admiral Jellicoe—Describes Driving of German Fleet From the High Seas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—May 31, 1916, was the day of the greatest naval action of the last hundred years, the Battle of Jutland, and now, for the first time, the official records and full details of the battle have come to light. The publication of these documents and charts is considered signally to vindicate the Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Jellicoe, and should remove the ignorance which clouded the public understanding and caused doubts to be cast upon the actions of the Admiral on the great day. Jutland has been referred to as a second Trafalgar and indeed it may be considered to have had even greater effect, for on May 31, 1916, the British fleet drove its German enemy once and for all from the high seas.

The Jutland papers have made their appearance in the form of a Parliamentary Bluebook, but in a form so voluminous that an interpreter becomes essential for their comprehension by the public. It is expected, and it is still anticipated by some people, that Captain Harper will be permitted to fill that rôle, as he and his trained staff have been engaged for a year, at the request of the Admiralty, in preparing a "record" for public information. It is stated, however, that the decision of the Admiralty, to publish the record has since been reversed.

Admiral's Plans Approved

One of the most important and elucidatory documents published in the Bluebook is Lord Jellicoe's dispatch to the Admiralty, dated October 30, 1914. In this the Admiral set forth the methods he considered likely to be employed by the Germans in fleet action, and his plans for meeting them. These plans were approved by the Admiralty on November 7, 1914, and thus became the battle orders for the fighting fleets, and the battle of Jutland was fought in strict accordance with them.

In his letter of October 30, Lord Jellicoe forewarned the possibility of its being actually necessary to delay, intentionally, the bringing of the fleet to close action for some time, on account of the opportunity which the mine and the submarine gave to the enemy for the preparation of a trap on a large scale. Thus it is made clear that the "turn away" of the battle fleet at Jutland, for which Lord Jellicoe has been so freely blamed, was in fact part of the approved battle-plan. Moreover, the Admiral had said in his dispatch of October 30 to the Admiralty, that his "turn away" tactics, "if understood may bring odium upon me," but he added that, "so long as I have the confidence of their lordships, I intend to pursue what is, in my considered opinion, the proper course, to defeat and annihilate the enemy's battle-fleet, without regard to unstructured criticism."

Admiral Beatty's Signal

Another of the Jutland papers around which much interest circulates is that containing Admiral Beatty's signal to Admiral Jellicoe, between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of the 31st of May. The message timed 7:45 p. m. ran as follows: "Urgent. Submarine of battleships follow battle cruisers. We can then cut off whole of enemy's battle fleet." In reply to this, as soon as the message was deciphered, which was logged at 8:14 p. m. on the Iron Duke, Admiral Jellicoe signaled the second battle squadron to follow the battle cruisers. The hour 8:17 p. m. was noted by the King George V as the time this order was received, but discrepancies in the times noted when messages were dispatched and received occur regularly throughout the reports.

The second battle squadron proceeded to the support of the battle cruisers, but at 8:45 p. m. the squadron wirelessed the commander-in-chief: "Urgent. Our battle cruisers are not in sight." At 9:07 p. m., however, the second battle squadron reported that they had sighted the battle cruisers bearing W. N. W. and steering S. W. Admiral Beatty in his own dispatch regarding the operations at this period, states that the continued on a southerly course with his light cruisers until 9:24 p. m. Sighting nothing further, he assumed that the British fleet had established itself between the enemy and his base. Partly in view of the gathering darkness and from the fact that the strategic position made it appear certain that the enemy would be located at daylight under the most favorable circumstances, Admiral Beatty did not consider it desirable or proper to close with the enemy battle fleet during the dark hours. He therefore conformed to the course of the fleet (south).

Intelligence Service Good

A further point of interest which has been disclosed through the "bluebook," is the efficiency of the intelligence service of the British Admiralty. The Germans put to sea at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of May 31, 1916, but early the previous day the Admiralty preparations for meeting them had been initiated. The Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, and the Vice-Admiral Commanding the Battle Cruiser Fleet, were informed accordingly by telegram, and instructed, "You should concentrate to Eastward to Long Forties ready for eventualities." Admiral Jellicoe was also informed that 30 enemy

submarines, which it was believed had recently sailed from German ports, were probably in the North Sea. Though Admiral von Scheer, in command of the German High Sea Fleet, imagined his intended movements were entirely secret, the British Grand Fleet was already, on the evening of May 30, in command of the North Sea.

The task of discovering the enemy's high sea fleet was given to Admiral Beatty, who left Rosyth with six battle cruisers, 14 light cruisers and 27 destroyers, supported by four battle-ships of the Queen Elizabeth class. His undertaking was entirely successful, though accomplishment came when the day was well advanced. As soon as they were sighted, the five German battle cruisers turned to the south. Beatty forthwith kept his hold upon them and maintained a stiff fight, until he had fulfilled his task of discovering the German battle fleet. During the process the battle cruisers indefatigably and the Queen Mary were lost.

German Fleet Sighted

Having sighted the German battle fleet, Admiral Beatty fell back upon the battle squadrons which were coming down from the north, and from which he had necessarily separated himself very considerably. The battle-ships of the Queen Elizabeth class were left to keep the enemy engaged. Admiral von Scheer ordered a "general chase," during which his ships were severely punished, though he witnessed at the same time what he regarded as a brilliant maneuver—Beatty's crossing of the German "T."

It would seem at this period of events, the British intelligence service was somewhat inadequate, and it was with difficulty and delay that Admiral Jellicoe gained accurate information as to the position of the enemy. On obtaining it, after 6 p. m. order was given for deployment of the fleet, the commander-in-chief endeavored to close with the enemy, and in a very short time the enemy was "in the soup," as they later described it. Action was maintained for a little over an hour and then the enemy was lost sight of, even by the battle cruisers, partly owing to the falling light, and partly to the effective smoke screens which the Germans put out from their destroyers.

Night Attack Dangerous

The British cruisers sighted the enemy again once or twice before the light was completely gone, but they were only able to engage with them for a few minutes. Then night fell, and Admiral Jellicoe, for reasons which he has stated, decided not to seek a night action. The Commander-in-Chief considered the result of a night action under modern conditions very largely a matter of chance, owing to the presence of torpedo craft in great numbers and to the impossibility of distinguishing between the British and the German vessels. Admiral Jellicoe therefore decided to steer to the southward, where he would be in a position to renew the engagement at daylight and if necessary to inform the enemy should he attempt to make for his base. However, the unexpected occurred. Last sighted steering west, von Scheer turned east, under cover of the night, and crossed the tail of the British fleet.

From the Battle of Jutland the British Admiralty has learned considerable. Admiral Jellicoe in a letter to the Admiralty, under date June 18, 1916, mentions some important facts which emerged from the action. The fact that the fifth battle squadron was unable to increase its distance from the German ships, when steaming at their utmost speed, came as an unpleasant surprise. It was evident that all the German ships possessed a speed much in excess of that for which they were nominally designed.

Lessons Learned

The facts contributing to the loss of the Queen Mary and the indefatigable, the Admiral considered to be the indifferent armor protection of the battle cruisers, and the disadvantage under which the vessels labored with regard to light. The gunnery of the German battle cruisers, in the early stages, was of a very high standard. The German organization at night was also good. Their system of recognition signals was excellent, whilst that of the British was reported as practically nil. The German searchlights were superior and their firing at night gave excellent results. Under night conditions the British acknowledged that they had much to learn from the Germans.

In an appendix published in the Parliamentary Bluebook, there is given the report of Admiral von Scheer, commander-in-chief of the German high sea fleet, to the Kaiser. In this it is stated that two enterprises were planned for the German fleet for the end of May, 1916, one against the English coast and the other north of the Danish coast. Owing to unfavorable weather, von Scheer decided to go north without aerial escort. "U" boats reported that the British forces would leave their ports on May 31 or June 1, but the German patrols were unable to give any idea of the plans of the British fleet. Five airships were then sent out but they were unable to sight either the British or the German fleet and did not even observe that a battle was developing from 5:30 in the afternoon of May 31, the day the German fleet left their bases.

Admiral von Scheer describes how the British fleet was reinforced by four or five bigger ships, which, excelling with their rapid and accurate fighting, gravely endangered the Germans. By means of two torpedo attacks von Scheer was, however, enabled to gain protection. Meanwhile the German main squadron proceeded in the direction of the Horns Reef and is stated to have lost touch with the British on the morning of the first of June.

BERLIN HOTELS AT WAR WITH THE LAW

Many Close Their Restaurants—Owing to Demand of Authorities That Hotels Observe the Food Rationing Regulations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The conflict between the public prosecutor, representing the government, and the Berlin hotel keepers is at the moment of writing only in an initial stage, and a settlement is not expected for some weeks. The hotel keepers, as mentioned in a brief cable, have decided to close nearly 150 hotel restaurants and eating houses, and if their threats prove founded the hotel keepers of the rest of Germany will rally to their support. The conflict was caused by the determination of the Berlin municipal authorities, in this matter the instrument of the government, that hotel keepers as well as the general public should observe the food rationing regulations. At the present moment flour, sugar, milk and butter are the only rationed foodstuffs, the following quantities per person being allowed: Butter, 50 grams weekly; flour, one half pound weekly; sugar, one pound and a half monthly; milk is only for infants. The authorities say that so far as the rationing of foodstuffs is concerned the hotel keepers must conform to the regulations, but they contend with a great show of reason that since meat, potatoes, vegetables and margarine are not rationed there should be no difficulty in the way of the provision in hotels of good substantial meals.

Hotels Stock Foodstuffs

The inactivity of the authorities in this matter during the summer months apparently led the hotel keepers to believe the regulations of rationing had become ineffective, with the result that they purchased illicitly vast stocks of foodstuffs and prepared meals which gratified the palates of their guests. The "war," as the press calls it, of the government against the hotels began a few weeks back, when armed policemen raided some of the principal establishments, "looking up" the telephone exchanges, searched the kitchens and coal cellars and seized the cash books. The sequel to the raids was the arrest and imprisonment of several hotel directors.

Alarmed at the action of the authorities, the Berlin Hotel Keepers Union hastily summoned a meeting of members at which angry speeches of protest were made. The best point made came from Dr. Beifler, a Reichstag deputy, who complained that the authorities only took action against hotels which had been "denounced," mentioning the case of the Hotel Astoria, the informer against which had been a dismissed servant, and the case of the Central Hotel, whose manager had received a letter from a blackmailer demanding 2000 marks under threat of informing the police of irregularities in the rationing. After a prolonged discussion the following resolution was passed: "The proprietors of the principal Berlin hotels and restaurants pledge themselves to close their establishments and to keep them closed until it is possible for them to carry on business without breaking the state and municipal food regulations."

Authorities Remain Firm

A message was also sent to the German Chancellor and other members of the cabinet protesting against the action of the authorities and pointing out the grave consequences which would follow if visitors were driven away from Berlin through inability to get food. As the authorities remain firm in the matter, another meeting of hotel proprietors was held, when it was definitely decided to "shut down." In the restaurants and eating houses affected no meals will be served and guests who bring their own food will not be allowed the use of knives, forks or spoons. At breakfast hotel guests will only get black bread in return for a regulation card and margarine. A special commission has been appointed by the hotel keepers whose restaurants are closed to visit the restaurants which remain open and, if they find the government food regulations not in force there, to report the fact to the police.

The case for the authorities is outlined by one of the chiefs of the food distribution department of Berlin. He points out that good meals can be prepared out of non-rationed foodstuffs and that in any case milk should go to the needy children and not to the profiteers.

In the main the general public sides with the authorities and the kitchen chefs, cooks, maids and waiters call for the reopening of the restaurants and the resumption of business on legal lines. At the same time they urge the government in their campaign against the hotel industry not to overlook the fact that the Junker landlords and large farmers are the real food profiteers and should be severely dealt with. Curiously enough Berlin's most fashionable hotel, the Adlon, will not close down the restaurant, a fact due to the presence at the head of the kitchen of a Socialist chef who has always endeavored while preparing good meals to observe the food regulations prescribed.

ELECTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South Africa News Office. CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The Prime Minister, General Smuts, in view of the existing political situation, recently advised the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament at an early date. To this his Royal Highness agreed. It was proposed to fix the

poll for February, 1921. The election of senators by the members of the Provincial Council and the new members of the House of Assembly for the respective provinces will be held as soon thereafter as possible, and the new Parliament will probably be called together on March 4, 1921.

INVESTIGATION OF BURNING OF CORK

Impartial Civil Inquiry Demanded Into Destruction in the City—Threat of Excommunication of Those Guilty Objected To

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Over 300 buildings were destroyed as a result of the conflagration in the city of Cork, and thousands of people were said to be homeless and out of employment. It is said to have been done in revenge for the recent attack on auxiliaries at Dillon's Cross near Cork, when 11 were wounded and one killed. The damage done, at first estimated at £2,500,000, is said to entail a total loss of some £4,000,000, and to involve "a mile of business houses." The members of the Labor Commission investigating affairs in Ireland telegraphed to the British Parliamentary Labor Party to the effect that the Chief Secretary's statement in the House of Commons concerning the burning of Cork was "greatly inaccurate," and that they were convinced that the fires were the work of Crown forces, and could produce reliable evidence on the subject if the safety of witnesses was guaranteed. The Commission demanded independent inquiries and said that if the government refused, the British public would draw its own conclusions.

Censure Incurred

In this demand the Labor Commission was supported by the Cork Employers Federation. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork received the following telegram from the Lord Mayor of Cork and J. J. Walsh, M. P., for the city: "Taking advantage of your pronouncement, the British Government could not allow the world that Cork was destroyed by her own citizens. We urgently request your lordship to inform the British Government and press that this was done by enemy forces."

The pronouncement alluded to was the ban of excommunication threatened by the Bishop against all guilty of murder and outrage in his diocese. The Bishop decreed that anyone within his diocese organized or took part in an ambush or kidnapping or otherwise, would be guilty of murder or attempted murder, and would incur by the very fact the censure of excommunication. Against this the Lord Mayor and Mr. Walsh issued a protest saying that underlying the Bishop's action there was a false supposition concerning the Irish Nation which they could not allow to go unchallenged, and that such a tremendous moral and political problem could not be decided upon without reference to those who have a mandate for the people.

The Bishop's pronouncement assumed that Ireland is not a nation, a complete political community with all the rights, powers and functions of a nation. It assumed that subsequent thereto, it assumed that there is no such thing as an Irish Government, and that "the English invaders" had a moral right in this country. It implied that Ireland had no right to self-defense, no right to strike back after an orgy of murder, arson or robbery.

Struggle Jeopardized

The authors of the statement added: "We are dealing with fundamental moral and national rights in taking an action which by implication condones the barbarism of a so-called government which fulfills none of the objects of civilized rule, which assumes that the country is a mere murder-gang, politically incompetent to determine its own government and to function accordingly. The Bishop is not only gravely jeopardizing our whole national struggle for existence and liberty, but he is speaking in patent contradiction to the recent pronouncement of the Irish Hierarchy. We, therefore, as the parliamentary and municipal representatives chiefly concerned, hereby lodge a public protest against any action which directly or indirectly seeks to cripple or condemn the functioning of the government set up by the Irish people."

A message sent by the Lord Mayor of Cork, J. J. Walsh, M. P., and Liam de Roiste, M. P., was forwarded to the ambassadors of all European countries and the United States, appealing for the immediate intervention of the various governments. They also telegraphed to Sir Hamar Greenwood, Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Asquith, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Adamson in the following terms: "On behalf of the whole of the citizens we absolutely and most emphatically repudiate the suggestion that Cork City was burned by any section of the citizens. In the name of truth, justice and civilization we demand an impartial civil inquiry into the circumstances of the city's destruction. Quite willing to submit evidence before an international tribunal, or even a tribunal of Englishmen like Bentinck, Henderson, Kenworthy and Cecil."

Protection Requested

The Chief Secretary for Ireland was also sent the following resolution, passed at a meeting in Cork: "The Cork Incorporated Chamber of Commerce and Shipping express their astonishment at the statement made by you in the House of Commons with reference to the destruction in Cork. We demand that as Chief Secretary you make a personal investigation on the spot of the true facts, when incontrovertible evidence will be placed before you, and that a judicial commission of inquiry be set up without delay. We claim that all damages be made good out of government funds."

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ONTARIO APPEALS FOR LOWER GAS RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
INGERSOLL, Ontario.—Municipalities in this section of Ontario which are dependent to a certain extent on the natural gas fields for fuel have appealed to the Ontario Minister of Mines against the increase in rates from 45 cents to 55 cents per 1000 cubic feet. Instead of advising the municipalities not to pay any increase at all, as it was hoped he would do, the Minister has proposed that negotiations be entered into to arrive at an interim rate which the municipalities would pay until a commission appointed by the government has made a thorough investigation of production and distributing companies.
Several towns and townships have made a tentative rate with the gas companies, the price varying from 50 to 70 cents per 1000 cubic feet. Some hardship is being experienced as a result of the determination of the government to enforce gas regulations which prohibit the use of gas for heating in schools and churches.

AUSTRALIA HELPS ZIONISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—With nearly £80,000 as Australia and New Zealand's contribution to the Palestine Restoration Fund, Israel Cohen has reason to appreciate the broad generosity of Australasian Jews. Mr. Cohen, who is the representative of the Zionist World Organization, afterward visited the Far East. It is understood that portion of the £80,000 will be used in establishing in Palestine a new colony to be called "Australia."

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MADRID THEATER SEASON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The season in Madrid, so far as it has progressed, has been peculiarly interesting. Lacking some of its strongest and most familiar features, there have been important changes and attractive novelties. A notable omission is the absence of any important new work by Benavente. There is curiosity in this matter, as to the next tendency to be shown by this most eminent dramatist of changing moods and styles and themes. Last season with "Una Señora" and "Una pobre mujer" he took us to the very depths of bitter cynicism; hardly anything more somber, with scarcely a moment of relief, could be imagined than that last work of his that Guerrero produced on the great occasion of "Los Intereses Opuestos." Benavente can hardly move farther in this direction, and his history indicates that the time has come for another change in his themes and treatment. What effect has the new state of the world and Spain upon him, and how will he give expression to his sentiments? Truly the times were never better for the cynic, and Benavente will always be cynical, but has he not reached his own limit in this direction?

By the way, there was lately some news that this foremost dramatist of Spain, who is becoming increasingly known and appreciated abroad, but not yet so much as surely he should be, has been staged this winter in new places, where he had not been known before. One is informed that his masterpiece, "Los Intereses Opuestos," has been produced in a London suburb, in translation of course, and that "La Malquerida" has been performed at the National Theater of Belgrade.

Pedro Muñoz Seca, the most popular writer of brilliant light comedies, who, following upon the best Spanish traditions, has established himself as the most prolific of the modern playwrights, has also been somewhat slack this season, though he had a little new work to begin with. But there is a great quantity of his comparatively recent writing that it would seem, needs to be given more publicity before anything else takes its place. What may be called the Muñoz Seca vogue was strongly in evidence at the opening of the season when one found four of his comedies being acted in different theaters on the same night. According to the Spanish custom, his fame is already recognized in his native town of Puerto de Santa María near Cadix where the municipal council has just attached a commemorative stone to the house where he was born, the occasion being celebrated with various festivities organized by the literary people in those parts.

As to the companies in possession of the theaters, there are two main features of a somewhat negative character, one being that María Guerrero and Fernando Díaz de Mendoza, being in South America once more, are not in occupation of the Princesa, and will not be seen here again until the spring. The news from Buenos Aires is to the usual effect that they have achieved more brilliant successes there, particularly in a new tragedy in verse with the title of "Evora," the work of the poet, Eduardo Marquina. It is declared to be a very intense piece of work, and to have been received with enormous enthusiasm. The new theater that Guerrero and Díaz de Mendoza are having built for themselves at Buenos Aires is nearing completion, and will be ready for their occupation very shortly. It is supposed that if, as is believed, King Alfonso makes the much discussed visit to the Argentine within the next few months, Guerrero and her husband will so arrange matters that the opening will take place on that great occasion, and that His Majesty will be present.

In the place of its proper tenants, there is for the season at the most fashionable theater of Madrid a company led by the distinguished actor, Francisco Morano, who during the summer was playing with remarkable success at San Sebastián. In his company there are as leading ladies, Amparo F. Villegas, daughter of one who was well known as a journalist in Madrid, writing under the pseudonym of "Zeda," and Carmen López, while other members of the company include Julia Sala, Raquel Martínez, Pura Fernández Villegas, Concha Acuña, Angéles Somavilla, Sofia and Angélica Morano (daughters of the leader of the company), Paco Fuentes, López Silva, Llorença Morano, Herrero, Calverá, Castillo, Porroño and Solero. They opened with the four-act play by Pérez Galdós, "Amor y Ciencia," and in their program were included "El oculto tormento" by Flavia y Roca, "El caso de los demonios" by Aveilla, "El condenado" by Parnato, "Vivir" by Enrique López Alarcón, "En mitad del Corazón" by Andrés de Frada y Miguel, "De la Noche a la mañana" by Fernández del Villar, "Ray and Señor," by Pous and Pages, "Como Señor de Esclavos" by Arana, and one or two new plays of importance.

The other of the negative features, as they are called, is that the partnership between the great favorites, Enrique Burras and Margarita Xirgu, has for the time being at all events, come to an end. It is to be regretted. As one of the most serious actors of modern Spain—and many would be disposed to use the superlative absolutely in appraising him—Burras is a great figure in the present-day theater, while the natural and inevitable successor of Xirgu has for long been acclaimed as María Guerrero. Their collaboration has been so brilliant and so much appreciated that their separation cannot be considered as anything but a considerable loss.

Meanwhile Burras has taken the

Centro Theater and gathered his own company round about him, the list of his assistants including Conchita Bravo, María Canelo, Adela Calderón, Ana Gimeno, Amelia Grac, Matilde Llopis, Carmen Muñoz, Franco Muñoz, Assensio Vivero, Manuel Domínguez Luna, Ramon Gatuellas, Luis de Luna, Francisco Ortega, Luis Ramírez, Alberto Romea, Ruiz Taty, José Tello, José Fresco, and Francisco Urquijo. It seems to be a custom of companies devoting themselves to serious dramatic art to pay homage to the memory and achievements of Pérez Galdós at the outset, and Burras began his new venture with "El abuelo."

Perhaps the cares of management, such as they may be, are responsible for the fact that Benavente gives us no important new work just at present, though it is believed that the omission will soon be satisfied. When last year Benavente, with Ricardo Calvo as his chief actor, made his formal bid for the tenancy of the Teatro Español, which is the municipal theater and the foremost classical theater of all Spain, the people, knowing their Benavente of the moods and impulses, and realizing that this affair followed fast on his experience as a deputy in the Cortes, which had pleased him little, hardly imagined that he would go on with management for long, and it was with a little apprehension that the municipal council awarded him the season at the Español, upon his protestations that the fine program he proposed would be well and duly fulfilled. But in this Benavente has beaten his critics, and this year he came forward again with his candidature for the theater, relying mainly on the same artistic support as before, Ricardo Calvo with Francisco Puente being his leading actors, and the brilliant young Carmen Ruiz Moragas, who among all the new school of Spanish actresses seems to give the greatest promise.

The company is a strong one and is well maintaining the standard of production at the Español where the Madrileños constantly fill this most spacious house. Carmen Seco, Josefina Roca, Luisa Calderón, María Bolander, Encarnación Lara, Pilar Fernán, Rubio, Celia Reinas, Pepita Salazar, María Fuentes, Matilde Rialares, Julia Calvo, Concepción Estrella, María Calvo, Fernando Porroño, Pedro Guirau, Rafael Calvo, José Román, Manuel Gutiérrez, Delia Jerez, Ramon Puga, Alfredo Coraera, Zúñiga Barrera, Carlos Viana and José Carraçosa are among the players in the company.

There is a certain maintenance of the tendency that has been exhibited in recent seasons toward the production of translations of the best work of modern foreign dramatists, particularly the French, but it is not quite so pronounced this year as formerly, and on the whole there is a feeling that the Madrid theater is to be congratulated on the circumstance. Doubtless Spain has much to learn from the drama of other countries, but the Spanish theater has always been a thing very much of itself and has been no worse for the fact. Its development has been very individualistic, and though it may be that it needs to widen its ideas and refine some of its methods it would be unfortunate if its natural growth were to be much impeded by too strong foreign influences.

It is hard enough to find some of the most popular theaters giving way to the cinema; if others of what remain devote themselves to any extent to exotic drama the prospect may be disagreeable. Of course, a little of it in moderation is good for the public, performers, and authors, and in the general opinion the last named will have more to gain from the study of foreign models. The adaptations from the French that have been presented so far this season have achieved little popularity. On the other hand, Benavente has for the first time been given a chance in Spain, his "Pygmalion," translated by Mr. Julio Brouta, a well-known Madrid journalist, and produced excellently by Mr. Martínez Sierra at the Elvira, with Catalina Barcelona in the chief part, being one of the most striking successes of the season. G. B. S. has quite taken the fancy of the Madrileño theater-going public and more of his work will be seen in the capital soon, indeed it is already in preparation.

THE NORWICH PLAYERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORWICH, England.—One of the most striking features of present day theatrical England is the number of semi-professional companies that are springing up for the performance of plays of a high artistic standard. Not the least interesting of these is the Guild known as "The Norwich Players," which was founded as early as 1910 under the enthusiastic leadership of Mr. Nugent Monck. Mr. Monck gained his own experience under William Poel, who for decades past has devoted his time and energy to performances of Elizabethan plays which should reproduce as nearly as possible Elizabethan conditions.

This point of view Nugent Monck not only followed, but as Shakespeare himself would say, he seemed at first inclined to "better his instruction," the idea of the Norwich Players being to throw the stage back as nearly as possible to the limitations of Shakespeare's day. For this purpose they use an open stage, and conform in the matters of lighting and scenery to the strict ideas of this order of retrograde reformers.

Achieving their first success in the revival of old morality plays, they ventured upon the works of Shakespeare himself, and by this time had established quite a reputation in Stratford-upon-Avon, and even in London, though, oddly enough, Norwich has shown itself skeptical toward the efforts of its fellow townsmen. So much so has this been the case, that the Guild has

had to modify its views and so far yield to the desire of the public as to include old comedies, such as "The School for Scandal" and "The Beggar's Opera" in its repertory, even opening its gates to present-day authors with a performance of Shaw's "Candida."

One interesting feature of their work is that they limit themselves to the production of one play a month, but this monthly bill is put on for a run of six nights and a matinee. This is an arrangement that other societies might follow with advantage, as it gives a chance for the enthusiastic amateurs to rehearse with discretion and without undue pressure.

MARTIN HARVEY IN "DAVID GARRICK"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sir John Martin Harvey in "David Garrick," a comedy by Tom Robertson, presented in Ottawa, Ontario, The Christian Science Monitor, has been a great success. The play, which is the most important theatrical production of the season, is a comedy of the old school, and is a masterpiece of the art of the theater. The play is a comedy of the old school, and is a masterpiece of the art of the theater.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Sir John Martin Harvey is beginning another Canadian tour. After playing in Halifax and Montreal, he brought his company to Ottawa with a repertoire of Robertson's "David Garrick" and Maeterlinck's "The Burgomaster of Stillemonde."

On his opening night Ottawa gave him a stirring welcome. The house was in holiday mood and laughed like school children. In London, too, the threadbare humor of Tom Robertson's comedy and when it was all over they recalled Sir John again and again and refused to be satisfied until he had made them a speech. This augurs well for the success of the tour for Ottawa playgoers have no reputation for undue enthusiasm nor prodigality of play-going.

It is interesting to see a play of this type come with its soft music and spoken asides if only to realize the enormous progress that stagecraft has made during the last 30 years. Perhaps most of us had forgotten the artificiality and sentimentality of "David Garrick" and this was rather a shock to find that it was the same play we used to await patiently for hours outside the Criterion pit door in London to see when Sir Charles Wyndham was playing it. Now it reminded us of nothing more masterly than our own dabbling in amateur theatricals when we labored through "Caste" or plunged enthusiastically into "Our Boys."

Martin Harvey has got such a high standard for himself by his performance as Hamlet, Richard III and Sidney Carton that he has grown to expect only the best from him. He played Garrick easily enough and without straining after effect but it must be admitted that he altogether failed to give us a hint of the character of David Garrick the greatest of all eighteenth century actors, the center of every gayety, a man brimming over with wit and dare. Garrick was a veritable adventurer in life, taking his knocks with his hapless, glorying in its romance, and reveling in its enthusiasms. This is how Wyndham played Garrick and this is what we loved to see, but Martin Harvey endowed him with all the aloofness of Hamlet and a kind of Bourbon dignity which never gained our sympathy. It could never have occurred to so serious-minded a gentleman as this to embark on escapades, to attempt to cure Simon Ingot's daughter of her infatuation for him by coming to their dinner party and pretending to have dined and supped not wisely, but altogether too well—he would rather have prated of a nursery and so the famous after dinner speech did not carry conviction. Martin Harvey's Garrick did not stir our pity as time ago, when we saw the late Sidney Carton, he stirred it. The task of disillusioning Ada Ingot was unmitigated misery for him. As Wyndham played the part Garrick's irrepressible humor and artistic satisfaction in a thing well done, though it achieve his own undoing, mingled with the tragedy and heightened it.

It was perhaps, chiefly Miss de Silva's fault that this comedy was not more convincing. She failed to convey a suspicion of all that Garrick's conduct must have meant to Ada Ingot, as she saw her dreams vanish before her eyes. In the first act her expressions of affection for Garrick were the merest vapors of a stage-struck schoolgirl, and in the second she watched him with the amount of bored attention one might bestow on a fifth rate clown at a circus. With Ada Ingot so completely at her ease it was obviously impossible for the rest of us to feel properly uncomfortable.

The Ingot's friends, the Smiths, the Browns and Mr. Jones played their part in the recognized farcical manner though it is difficult to see just what is gained by making the bourgeois quite so broad, except that the audience enjoyed it immensely. Mr. Gordon McLeod played Squire Chirley, Ada's cousin and Davy's friend, with sincerity and skill. It was not a difficult part but no scene in the play was so convincing as the one where he unwittingly exposed all his uncle's schemes by describing Garrick's broken-hearted arrival at the tavern after spending the evening in falling for the character of his adored stranger for the sake of a promise given in ignorance.

The play proved very popular in Ottawa and as Martin Harvey's work is well known and much appreciated throughout Canada there is every reason to expect the success will be repeated wherever he goes.

ARTHUR BOURCHIER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An actor's work is usually determined to a certain extent by his appearance. A man with physical characteristics recalling the grim determination of his ancestor, Oliver Cromwell, Arthur Bouchier has not the physique of a "jeune premier" and one is not surprised to hear that his first appearance on the professional stage, when a youth fresh from Oxford, was made in the part of Jacques in "As You Like It." For this part he received the large sum—for a beginner in England—of £12 a week, for though he had never before played professionally he had made a big reputation for himself in the Oxford University Dramatic Society, which he was largely instrumental in founding.

He played a variety of parts in the Oxford University Dramatic Society, ranging from Brutus and Macbeth to Box or Cox in Sir Arthur Sullivan's musical version of the old farce, and this versatility has stood him in good stead on the boards, where he has had signal success in rôles as widely different as Dr. Johnson, Henry VIII, Old Bill, and that grubby man in possession who held the fate of Tilly of Bloomsbury at the Apollo, London, in his horny hands.

Arthur Bouchier takes rather a unique position among actor-managers in England, for his success is due to his acting, pure and simple. Other men have become popular favorites by reason of their appearance and personal charm, or because their productions have been artistically gorgeous. Bouchier has been content to give good stage plays, produced in an adequate manner, and he has won his success as an actor chiefly by the reason of his appearance and personal charm, or because their productions have been artistically gorgeous. Bouchier has been content to give good stage plays, produced in an adequate manner, and he has won his success as an actor chiefly by the reason of his appearance and personal charm, or because their productions have been artistically gorgeous.

We speak of the British bull dog. Arthur Bouchier is somewhat of the type. Coming from a family which has seen distinguished service, he looks the soldier rather than the actor. Yet he no sooner enters the stage than his quality as an actor is apparent. It was a favorite saying of Hazlitt that he could judge an actor merely from the way he walked the stage. Arthur Bouchier is a character actor, and a book might be written on the differences of his walk and carriage as he makes his entrance in each different part.

This is acting as it always used to be understood, and as it always will be understood by people who care for acting as an art in itself. In the modern high art theaters it might prove embarrassing, as it would certainly divert the attention of the audience from the scenery. Indeed, it is essentially the kind of acting which attracts attention. It is aimed both to secure and hold the eyes of the audience, and is not ashamed of the fact. When Arthur Bouchier is on the stage he gets his audience in the hollow of his hand and does what he likes with them. They laugh or cry as he pleases—but they do not forget. They are listening to what he has to say.

It is not the quality of the voice which holds them. It is clear and strong, but its tone is not particularly beautiful. Yet he does what he likes with it. It is old or young, lovable or brutal as he pleases. The same with his face. Though a master of the art of make-up, he does not rely on that. In "The Double Mystery," he had to play a dual personality. He dropped to sleep as the distinguished judge, and woke up as a common criminal, and he had to effect this startling change without the help of any intrinsic aid, because the writing of "The Double Mystery" made it essential for him to change from one man to the other before the eyes of the audience—and he effected this transition twice in the course of the play. It was a tour de force, which never received proper recognition, because the play itself was complicated in story and rather above the comprehension of the average theatergoer of that year. Now that the theater is being taken more seriously, it might bear revival.

Arthur Bouchier is fond of a tour de force because he is fond of acting. He genuinely loves his art. He is a clever producer because he is good at directing other men's work. In his parts, young actors and actresses often show a marked improvement after they have been produced by him once or twice. His productions show that it is the acting which chiefly appeals to him. Even his choice of plays indicates this. He is not usually attracted to a play because of its atmosphere, or even for its witty dialogue, but chooses it for its situations and for the chance it gives the actor. As in "Tilly of Bloomsbury" he will take a comparatively small part, and in his hands it will grow till it becomes the piece. His impromptu plays are often witty.

People nowadays are inclined to say that he plays to the gallery because he has about him a certain

dominance that makes itself felt when he is on the stage. He attracts attention to himself instinctively, having at his command all those resources of technique at which it is the fashion nowadays to sneer. He cannot help being so clear and effective. He is a competent actor and understands his work. He does not pose. On the contrary, the effect he produces is entirely unstudied, and he has the art of speaking his lines as if the words came to his lips as the thought entered his head. He has a curious knack of not seeming as clever as he really is. If one were speaking of the intelligence of the English stage one could not immediately name Bouchier. Like the English soldier he hides his light under a simple exterior and only after experience does one learn to expect from him a capable judgment on every point of his work, though he seems to arrive at his opinions by some short cut of his own, never attempting an elaborate verbal analysis. He is not at all given to talking about his work. He knows what he wants and he goes straight for it.

While the stage remains a vehicle for acting, Arthur Bouchier will be a prominent figure on it. His vitality is of immense value in that difficult process, known in stage parlance as "getting a scene over." Nowadays when under-acting has been the force, here in England, for so long, drama is likely to take its turn on the upper side of fortune's wheel. If so, Arthur Bouchier may get his chance to show the modern playgoer how he can combine the refinement of the English school with the vigor of the continental stage. He is, perhaps, the only actor in London who could sustain one of the rôles of those powerful Italian plays which have solved the difficulty of uniting realism with the breadth and atmosphere of the classic drama. That bulldog simplicity, that directness, that clarity, that to Bouchier, already referred to, which dialogue play of the Shaw-Wilde-Milne type, would then come into its own.

One noticeable point about Bouchier's work is that it is remembered for its own sake rather than for his. Old playgoers, talking together, will say, "Do you remember du Maurier in 'Raffles'?" "Do you remember Hawtrey in 'General John Rennie'?" "Do you remember the actor and the part, rather than the play. But they will speak of 'Brother Officers,' or 'The Arm of the Law' as a play, and the details of all the big scenes will be clear to them. They will have thought of the play as a play—not of the actor as a man. That this is a tribute to his acting may not even occur to them. The British soldier is a very homely figure. If one pleases, one can laugh or shrug one's shoulders at him, but he is a soldier, and he is finished or the play done, one finds that a seed of thought has been sown and that thought recurs and recurs until it has set in motion a train of salutary reflection. In short, Capus' work is like the conversation of a man of breeding. It has an underlying truth which strikes far deeper than its surface value.

"KING LEAR" AT THE "OLD VIC"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—He is a bold man who undertakes the production of "King Lear." Complete success, under modern conditions, is almost impossible. If not the greatest, it is certainly the most tremendous of Shakespeare's tragedies. There is nothing like it except the Oresteian trilogy. But Æschylus had the advantage of a theater built for such immensities. By the remoteness of the audience, the conventional masks, the elevating husks, his actors lost the details of their humanity and retained only the essentials. They became the mouthpieces of elemental passions and forces. In the theater of today where the player is almost within hand-shaking distance of the stalls and at the mercy of the opera-glass, only great genius can sustain the heroic rôle, and "King Lear" is not a play with a hero, but a play wholly heroic. One feels that it should be acted not only by men and women of genius but by men and women nine feet high.

Nothing daunted the management of the Old Vic has attempted the impossible, and though they have not achieved it, they have contrived a production which does not obscure the greatness of the play. The scenic effects, simply and broadly conceived, were very good; the storm (with a real wind) was more effective than most stage storms. Mr. Robert Atkins as Lear gave much of the dignity and more of the pathos of the part. He was least adequate in conveying the sense of the tremendous royalty from which Lear fell. Mr. Rupert Harvey, as the blunt and faithful Kent, was admirable. There was a virtue quality in his acting which was lacking in the representations of Cornwall, Albany and Gloucester. Mr. Cyril Sworwer was a satisfying Edmund to the eye. He erred in taking the audience into his confidence. His soliloquies should have been the mantic utterances of a personification of treachery. The audience should not exist for the actors in such a play.

The best performance was that of Mr. Andrew Leigh as the Fool, who, after all, with Kent and Cordelia, played with considerable charm by Miss Mary Sumner—is the most human person in the tragedy. Mr. Leigh gave him not only humor but a whimsical, childlike pathos, and made him a perfect foil to the passion-driven King.

Least satisfactory were Goneril, Miss Florence Saunders, and Regan, Miss Isabelle Verner. Goneril bridled and Regan pouted; whereas they should have been splendid and elemental in their wickedness. Goneril especially is a part for a great actress. One would like to see Mrs. Patrick Campbell in it.

But, adequate or not, the acting was always sincere; and the play, if not ideally rendered, was not marred. One felt that in an imperfect production it was so moving, perfectly played it would be overwhelming.

ALFRED CAPUS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A typical Provencal, Alfred Capus seems the living spirit of the historic town where he was born.

The capital of the troubadour King René, the home of that court where warriors made song, and higher prizes were awarded to the victors in the trials of poetry than to the heroes of the joust and tourney, Aix is the fitting birthplace of that dramatist who in the days when the French stage tended to dangerous extremes, kept the balance swinging evenly and showed Paris that it was possible to be witty without being offensive and to be human without being morbid.

How much the stage of the world owes to the common sense of Alfred Capus, it is difficult to estimate, while we are still so near to his work. He is so lifelike that critics used to the eccentricity which has been a feature of so much modern talent, are apt to underestimate his originality. It is easy to overlook the value of a technique which is not obtrusive. One takes it for granted to such an extent that one is apt to forget it, even as one forgets the engineering that goes to build a simply constructed bridge.

That Capus was trained as an engineer may have contributed to the fact that his stage technique is always so neatly dovetailed. He has Sardou's sense of the dramatic exigency tempered with the modern outlook, and a characteristic desire not to spoil a good thing by over-emphasis. Moderation, balance, levelheadedness: these three qualities rule in all Capus' work, and not the less so because his sense of the stage guides him in the choice of effective, stage-types—characters indeed, which in the hands of a less controlled thinker might become caricatures.

It is the more remarkable because the average man is apt to think of the Provencal as a creature of moods and exaggerations; but Capus is a modern recalling the actor and the part, rather than the play. But they will speak of "Brother Officers," or "The Arm of the Law" as a play, and the details of all the big scenes will be clear to them. They will have thought of the play as a play—not of the actor as a man. That this is a tribute to his acting may not even occur to them. The British soldier is a very homely figure. If one pleases, one can laugh or shrug one's shoulders at him, but he is a soldier, and he is finished or the play done, one finds that a seed of thought has been sown and that thought recurs and recurs until it has set in motion a train of salutary reflection. In short, Capus' work is like the conversation of a man of breeding. It has an underlying truth which strikes far deeper than its surface value.

His first laurels were won when, as a young journalist, he was writing for the "Figaro." He had a knack of twisting the mask off the face of human nature which delighted Paris. It was done so neatly, with a smile and a gentle cuff, not with the barbarous gaucherie of the Zola school, which was then rampant in Parisian literature. However smart the sallies of the young journalist, there was no malice at their back. He was himself too genuinely amused at the follies of his world to leave wounds that rankled, and even in those early days his tolerant satire had a knack of clearing the air.

His first successful play was "Brigol et sa Fille," which, deserves its reputation for it is an admirable study of a type whom we all know—the good fellow who has one folie. He is conscious of his folly with regard to money. The portrait of Brigol deserves to be set beside that of Harold Skimpole, whom indeed it surpasses in one way. In short, it is a masterpiece drawn with a just but tolerant hand, and the wit of the dialogue may well be compared to that of Molière in "Don Juan," though the type more resembles the hero of Louis N. Parker's "Gudgeons." It is curious that having started his career as a dramatist by this lifelike drawing of a shiftless father, Alfred Capus should have continued, in play after play, to give us portraits of parents the reverse of desirable. But Capus has "a heart to pity"—and even when most trenchant, makes amends with a good-natured laugh.

This laughter of his is the more infectious because it is based on the whimsicalities and not on the misfortunes of human nature. Perhaps none of his comedies exhibit this characteristic humor more strikingly than "Un Ange," that delightful picture of a young woman whose mother and friends unite in describing her as an angel—but whom they all end by scheming to shunt off on to some one else because they find her such an expensive angel. It is one of Capus' qualities that he can draw women pliantly and truthfully without flattery, yet without spite. Some of his young girls, indeed, deserve to take their place among the most charming heroines of fiction; for he can convey ingenuousness without insipidity.

One of the most beautiful portraits in his plays is that of Genevieve, in "L'Aventurier." There have been many plays written round the theme of a never-does-well returning to his home after a lapse of years, and the subject lends itself so readily to drama that it is safe to prophesy that future years will bring us many more. In these plays the scapegrace sometimes returns as poor as he went, and sometimes comes back with a fortune. Alfred Capus, with his ready sense of drama, brings his truant back in rags, to be received with coldness by all his relations, with the sole exception of the young girl, Genevieve, and her greeting of him is one of the most beautiful scenes Capus has ever writ-

ten. It is interesting to learn that the well-known American actor-manager, James K. Hackett, contemplates doing a translation of this play. The part of Etienne Ranson, the returned wanderer, is one that should fit his exuberant vitality well, and the play, though not particularly original in plot, is one of charming feeling.

AUGUSTIN DUNCAN ON PLAYS AND FILMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—While less worthy plays occupied uptown theaters, "Mixed Marriage" traveled daily for a time recently between the Times Square Theater where it played madly, and the tiny Bramhall Playhouse, far to the south of the regular theatrical district, where evening performances were given. To anyone interested in questioning whether the theaters are meant for the many or for the few, this presents an interesting spectacle.

"We give strictly confidential performances at the Bramhall," Augustin Duncan remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and at the Times Square we expand just like a musician changing from pianissimo to fortissimo."

Since Mr. Duncan is both producer and one of the leading players of the "Mixed Marriage" company, he has taken a keen interest in studying the audiences in the two theaters. "People in the audience may, as has been suggested, find subtleties in the performance at the Bramhall that are missed in the bigger theater," he observed. "But it seems far more important to me that in the larger theater it takes three minutes longer to play the second act. That's because laughter is communicative—and the greater crowd laughs longer."

"My ideal theater is quite simple: it is one that people will come to. To me there is nothing more dismal than a partially filled theater. And I believe that there is always a large public ready to see all kinds of plays—provided that they are vividly presented. That is where the blame should be laid when a good drama fails—not on the public, but on the producers. It is all very tiresome to me, this attitude that the public is to blame for poor theatrical productions."

Mr. Duncan in conversation couples a gracious and guileless manner with the irony of a Chesterton and unless the interviewer is wary, he finds himself somewhat bewildered by the Duncan views. For instance, in speaking of motion pictures, Mr. Duncan said, "No doubt motion pictures are a great advance over the speaking stage, particularly in historical plays. They can give so much more detail. There is no necessity for anyone to use their imagination, and an opportunity perhaps." And later when he recalled the last time that he and Margaret Wycherly had acted together, in his sister's (Isadora Duncan's) production of "Edipus Rex" at the New Theater several years ago, he again referred to film productions. "Monnet Sully apparently enjoyed doing 'Edipus' before the camera. He felt no geographical restriction. He went to Greece and reproduced the drama with more painstaking exactitude, perhaps, than was ever done before. He had real chariots, and the messengers could run a long way and really get out of breath. Perhaps that was a great advantage, and much more interesting to do. I don't know."

"No doubt there are some dramas that are much better shown than spoken. But speaking from the stage is an art that some of us find more interest in than in pictorial representations. Motion pictures have done a great deal for us; they are a tremendous improvement on some of the stage productions they have supplanted." Mr. Duncan described the conditions that companies on tour now have to endure. "All of the best theaters are now given over to motion pictures, of course. In towns where there is no cinema theatrical season. That means that touring companies play in the old barren semicircular theaters where pictures cannot be presented successfully. It is rather hard on the speaking drama, but I dare say that it is a good influence in a way. It weeds out all but the most determined companies."

JOHN CHARLES THOMAS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—John Charles Thomas, baritone, who has the leading rôle in "Apple Blossoms," now playing at the Colonial Theater, is considering among his plans for coming seasons, a tour in a type of operetta that might be likened to a comedy which centers about a single character. In talking of his work recently, Mr. Thomas named several plays that had been used for years by acting stars, plays which he believes could be presented again as comedies, with songs. The leading player being the only singer. He was not prepared to mention the names of these plays for publication, but they would seem to promise well as entertainment in the new guise that the baritone is considering. His work in "Apple Blossoms" has shown that he has considerable acting ability, ability that should develop under the stricter requirements of illusion that playing in a closely knit play would require. While waiting for a new type of singing rôle on his operetta stage, which he likes, Mr. Thomas is taking occasion to give song-recitals in the several cities that his company is visiting this season. At these recitals he is able to show to fuller advantage than in a musical play the range of his style and his skill in French and Italian songs.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JAN. 18, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Hidden Hand in Washington

THE case of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, illustrates quite exactly the sort of thing to which the United States is being subjected by aliens who are amongst the recent arrivals in the country. Eagerly, almost piteously, they seek asylum under laws that are calculated to safeguard personal liberty, and then immediately undertake to turn those laws to their individual advantage, absolutely regardless of the effect of such a purpose upon the people who have brought the laws into being. The very immigrants who plead most vociferously that Americans shall live up to their professions, to the extent of providing asylum for the oppressed of all nations and tolerating the conflicting views that are thereby brought in, will, regardless of the complication of American interests, immediately forget every interest but that of themselves and their racial comrades whenever their narrow interest comes into the least conflict with the interests of the nation. The Lord Mayor of Cork posed as a refugee in securing his illegal entrance to the country. But no sooner had his temporary freedom been conceded to him than he proceeded to carry out the selfish purpose which he had all along entertained. That was to give his testimony as to Irish conditions before an unofficial, self-constituted committee that has assumed to inquire into the internal affairs of Great Britain, from a position on the safe side of the Atlantic.

That the Lord Mayor of Cork should have been allowed free entrance to the country, despite the clear negation of its laws, is bad enough. The law forbidding the entrance of stowaways has a definite purpose, and should be strictly enforced. In view of the disturbed conditions peculiar to England and the United States just now, however, the fact that an official of an Irish city presents himself at any American port, seeking entrance by methods unusual for such officials, should have been, in itself, enough to cause the gravest hesitation on the part of the United States officials in permitting him to go freely about the country. It would have been only common sense to have restrained him until his presence and purpose should have been clearly and publicly determined. But what shall be said of the Secretary of Labor, in allowing this man his freedom within the country not only in spite of the law and of common sense, but also in the face of the knowledge, which the secretary must have had, that the Lord Mayor's entrance would presumably abet the mischief-making purposes of the Villard Committee? The presence of such a committee in the United States was already sufficiently questionable. Its activities were looked upon by many good Americans as improper and unwarranted, as well as being well calculated to give offense to a friendly power. Amid such considerations, the mere intimation from the Department of State that the relations of the United States might be in the least degree strained by the admission of this stowaway, should have been enough to win the hearty cooperation of all the agencies of the government in preventing him from coming ashore. Yet, instead of any such cooperation, we see the Department of Labor seeking legal excuse for getting around the objections of the State Department. We see it apparently throwing the whole weight of its influence in the direction of securing for this unauthorized and suspicious visitor ample time and occasion for carrying out the private plans with which he came across the Atlantic.

Clearly the Secretary of Labor has put the cause of the Irish agitators ahead of the interests of the United States. There is something mysterious in the spinelessness of such action by an important official. It can only presuppose an influence upon him other than what is straightforwardly American. He has not given America the benefit of whatever doubt has been present in this situation. He has given that benefit to the alien purpose, leaving the purely American interest to fare as best it may. Thus the toleration of the thoroughgoing American elements in the United States, for the essentially un-American agitators and purposes that have long been discernible in their midst, has brought the country to a sorry pass. Executive officials seem openly and deliberately to cater to a vociferous and essentially alien minority, neglecting to abide by the clear intent of a law of the United States, and even invoking the letter of that law to subvert the law's clear purpose.

All this is serious business. Not for this case alone, not because one stowaway has made his way into the country through what amounts to moral corruption of the official representatives of the people, but for its broader and ultimate bearings, the affair demands prompt sifting. America cannot continue to be the land of the free if alien agitators are to pervert its freedom by making it a vantage ground for the furthering of their alien purposes. It cannot continue to be truly America if its executive officials are to dance like puppets on the strings of alien intrigue, or are to be lulled to official rest by alien poison gas emitted under a camouflage of Americanism.

It is a mere farce that the Department of Labor has left to the State Department "discretion" as to whether the Lord Mayor shall be remanded to the same ship by which he voyaged to the United States. That ship sailed on its return voyage before the Secretary of Labor ever established the Lord Mayor's freedom in the country by adjudging him a "seaman" instead of a stowaway. And the Labor Department has found means enough, for days, to prevent the State Department from exercising any discretion whatever about securing the Lord Mayor's prompt deportation. Nothing that can now be done can prevent this case from retaining its farcical aspect. It was from the beginning a deliberate attempt to make a joke of American law, and that grim joke will persist as surely as past events are gone beyond recall. Yet the Lord Mayor of Cork should nevertheless be deported, and that without delay. If there is yet any power at Washington beyond the reach of the hidden hand, it should act, even at

this late moment. It should raise the American interest in this affair beyond the reach of the alien menace. If there are Washington officials who are either afraid or incompetent to hold the name of the United States so high that it cannot be tarnished by an alien stain, there may well be other deportations than that of the Lord Mayor of Cork.

Australian Parliament and Mr. Mahon

WHATEVER else may be thought of the policy of Australia under the leadership of Mr. Hughes, there can be no doubt as to its decisiveness, and on no question is Australia more decisive than on the question of loyalty to the British Commonwealth. Australia has suffered many things from disloyalty. All through the war she harbored in her midst those who were secretly and openly scheming to strike a blow at Great Britain, and so at the allied cause as a whole, through Ireland, through the United States, and through Germany. In the dark days of 1917 and 1918, when Australia, in common with the whole British Commonwealth and its Allies, was putting forth unprecedented efforts to win the great struggle, when the United States was sending millions of men, and expending untold treasure to the same end, certain disloyal elements in Australia were untiring in their attempts to hinder the work in every direction and render it abortive. Men like Dr. Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, never made any secret of their views or of their affiliations. As Mr. Hughes, with his usual outspokenness, declared a few months ago concerning Dr. Mannix, "During the war he worked incessantly, and as openly as he dared, to prevent recruiting, to help the enemy, and to insure the defeat of the Allies."

Australia, today, is not showing any disposition to forget these things. In Australia, especially where Mr. Hughes is concerned, there seems to be still a most welcome alertness on those questions which were the subject of so many bitter lessons during the war. Australia would seem to have no difficulty in recognizing a fact too often lost sight of, that the whole effort of "the enemy," today, wherever he may be found, is to induce the world to forget the past six years, to let bygones be bygones, hoping thus to secure some redress of defeat by making enemies of former friends.

Australia would not tolerate Sinn Fein disloyalty during the war. She will not tolerate it now, and no more striking evidence of this determination could well have been afforded than the recent action of the Federal House of Representatives in expelling from its midst the Hon. Hugh Mahon, member for Kalgoolie and former Minister of External Affairs. The story is soon told. Mr. Mahon, in the early days of the war, was a member of Mr. Hughes' Cabinet, but left it at the time of the split over conscription, and became a strong supporter of Dr. Mannix and his party. Recent events in Ireland have stirred him to many violent utterances, culminating, some months ago, in an incident in the House of Representatives when he moved an adjournment of the House "to call attention to the effect on Australian relations with Great Britain of the action of the British Government in regard to Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork." The motion was formally put amidst scenes of some disorder, and promptly negated, after Mr. Hughes had denounced Mr. Mahon's action with characteristic energy.

The next development was a great Irish meeting in Melbourne, presided over by Mr. Mahon, at which a resolution was passed pledging support "to any movement for the establishment of an Australian republic." This was followed, within a few days, by a formal motion introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Hughes, calling for Mr. Mahon's expulsion. Mr. Mahon, the motion declared, had by seditious and disloyal utterances at a public meeting been guilty of conduct unfitting him to remain a member of the House, and "inconsistent with the oath of allegiance which he has taken as a member of this House." Mr. Hughes did not mince words. He did not, for one moment, allow himself to be drawn aside into any discussion of the rights or wrongs of Great Britain's policy in Ireland. He insisted roundly that all that was beside the point. What was to the point was that Mr. Mahon and those who thought with him were aiming a blow at the British Commonwealth, and so at the existence of Australia. "We in Australia," declared Mr. Hughes, "are a part of a great Empire of free commonwealths which rings the world round, and the very existence of this Commonwealth, as a free nation, depends upon the integrity and power of the Empire." On this point Mr. Hughes was quite emphatic. Some 60,000 Australians had fallen alongside the soldiers of Great Britain and those from other parts of the British Commonwealth in the cause of liberty. Did Mr. Mahon forget that but for the soldiers and sailors of Britain, whom he grossly vilified, Australia would by now have been a German colony? "This country," Mr. Hughes added, "cannot be defended by 5,000,000 people. All soldiers know, those who have been in office know, and every one of sense in the country knows, that we are today free Australia because we are an integral part of the Empire."

Thus with that remarkable shrewdness which makes Mr. Hughes, at all times, such a formidable opponent, did he attack Mr. Mahon's actions from a purely practical and entirely utilitarian standpoint. Mr. Mahon, he said in effect, might have no spark of loyalty to the British Commonwealth left, and no last remnant of patriotic sentiment to which anyone might appeal, but he should see that, from any standpoint, the policy he advocated was entirely devoid of sanity.

Mr. Hughes' final summing up of the matter deserves a wide publicity. In these days of half measures and timorous counsels, many will find it curiously refreshing. "We will show this gentleman," declared the Australian Prime Minister, "and all others like him that wherever they may hatch these plots, they cannot do so here. He has been false to his allegiance and to his oath as a member of the Executive Council, and has bitterly insulted the people of this country. He has endeavored to embroil Australia and disrupt the Empire. He has done all these things deliberately and is no more worthy to be a member of this House, and I move that he be forthwith expelled." The motion was carried by 34 votes to 17.

The Business Man and Official Waste

SELDOM does the trained American business man lose sight of what he regards as fundamentals sufficiently to be hoodwinked about "leaks" or other important features of his own business, but when it comes to governmental affairs, it seems as if he were often too easily diverted from the main issue. The present period, for instance, is not a time for individuals or groups alone to go to Washington to clamor for protection for their particular interests; it is rather a time for all those really concerned to combine and demand, with actions as well as words, that rigid, businesslike economy shall be practiced in governmental circles, which are reluctant to give up the habits of extravagance acquired during the war. Business men appear quite commonly to forget, at least so far as any actions fruitful of results are concerned, that, as one journal has put it, "the government does not pretend to live within its own income, only within that of others."

The average man, engaged in business or otherwise, may heedlessly pass over the items that make up the \$4,000,000,000 budget of the United States, but he should be concerned over the total amount to be raised, for inevitably he helps to pay the bill one way or another, and the main problem is to keep the total down. In regard to items, however, there is an astonishing revelation in store for the alert citizen who investigates, for he will find that, according to the present arrangements, more than 92 per cent of the amount named is to be given over to military purposes. Not only is this vast sum apparently to be devoted to purposes either for or against war, in the United States, but even some of the war-torn nations of Europe are racing at breakneck speed, financially speaking, along the same broad road of destruction that has not yet been repaired since the last conflict.

While the money thus expended will get into the channels of the war trades, to a large extent, this fact in itself is a sad commentary on society when there are so many constructive uses for which money is greatly needed throughout the world.

One representative business organization in the United States stands out preeminently in its efforts to curb extravagance by the government, the National Association of Credit Men; and to make effective its attitude it has appealed to its 33,000 members, scattered over the country, to support those members of Congress who have shown a disposition to establish a policy of stern retrenchment in all federal departments, and to call the attention of officials in their respective states and municipalities to the necessity of economy. The organization is peculiarly well fitted for speaking about the finances and business conditions of the nation. So that when it urges economy in government for the proper protection and reconstruction of the country it should command a fair hearing.

Chambers of commerce and other organizations having memberships so diversified that it may be difficult for them to take a decided stand on various subjects, ought to find a common cause in working for governmental economy, for the benefit of the nation specifically and directly, and for that of the world generally.

Galsworthy, Popular Dramatist

AFTER fourteen years of playwrighting, John Galsworthy has become a popular dramatist. That is to say, he has achieved, with "The Skin Game," a success of the sort that the theatrical world calls a trans-Atlantic hit, which means a season's run in London and every prospect of a similar success in New York. It was in 1906 that his first drama, "The Silver Box," was brought out. It was received with public indifference, comparatively speaking, though the discriminating realized that another dramatist with a social conscience had arisen to join voice with Shaw in the theater in reminding men and women that they were parts, not of families merely, but of the State. That the faults of the State are in definite measure the responsibility of every individual in the State, Shaw had been saying in his plays since his first piece, "Widowers' Houses," in 1892. At length, in 1906, Galsworthy's "The Silver Box" was presented, and its startled audiences found themselves, as well as the wretched Jones, on trial for the theft of that gentleman's trifle that gave the name to the play.

When Jones is being dragged away to his cell, there to begin his term of imprisonment, he brandishes his fist at the court and jury and screams sarcastically "Y' call that justice!" Of course it was really the audience, and beyond the audience, the whole social system, that Jones shook his fist at in his impotent resentment; and the audience, very properly, felt uncomfortable about it. Of course, what Galsworthy did was merely what Ibsen had been doing for many years, namely, criticizing as large a part of society as happened to attend the play in the form of an audience, but somehow the Norwegian's onslaught had seemed only vaguely to apply to England and to English-speaking people. After all, the background was alien. But in "The Silver Box" there was a recognizable picture of a respectable wealthy family and of a familiar family of the slums, both embroiled in the same wretched theft. The rich youth is let off with a smirk by the judge, who sternly sends the laborer to prison for the identical offense. The whole picture was presented with a reticence that made it clear that Galsworthy was deliberately understating his arraignment.

"Justice has been the great theme through the ages," said Galsworthy, in effect, in one of his essays. One thinks back to Victor Hugo's epic of pity for the oppressed and hunted to find a companion work for "The Silver Box" and Galsworthy's other powerful plea to the strong to be merciful to the weak, so appropriately called "Justice." Earlier he had written his inconclusive "Strife," which had not quite enough objective form to drive its lesson home, and rather too much conscious philosophizing to achieve the effect of pure pity that Hauptmann attained in a similar and earlier strike play, "The Weavers." After "Justice" came subtleties and pessimisms again in "The Pigeon," an essay on charity; "The Fugitive," a turgid restatement of "Hedda Gabler," and "The Mob," a superb but hardly articulate protest against militarism. Various minor plays, novels, stories, and essays followed during the period of

the war. And now, two years after the armistice, comes, if not Galsworthy's greatest play, certainly his best-liked, "The Skin Game."

In "The Skin Game" we see Mr. Galsworthy laying aside for the moment his propagandist pen, and taking up one that has been wielded, since the theater began, by playwrights who have sought to sway the feelings of men, this particular pen representing not the theme of justice, but revenge. Galsworthy's choice had tremendous point in a time when three-quarters of the world was talking of revenge upon the quarter that had embroiled the rest in the greatest human cataclysm in history. The revenge theme in "The Skin Game" was embodied in the bitter contest between two British families, one a country family, the other a manufacturer's household. The manufacturer plots to oust the aristocrats by putting noisome factories under their noses at the manor. The aristocrats seek means of reprisal; but the end of the whole miserable business is unhappiness, for all this practice of the skin game and all the counter-vengeance started against it as a back fire.

Why has "The Skin Game" been welcomed so heartily by aristocrat and tradesman alike, in England, and their equivalents in America? Is it not because the classes understand each other better as a result of the bruising they underwent when fighting side by side in the trenches, or sustaining the shocks of war at home? Is it not because they are finding no relish in revenge, as could have been foreseen by the distaste that obstructed anything like due reprisals by the Allies after or during the war? Galsworthy, one feels, has earned the gratitude of the post-war world by reminding it that, far from being sweet, revenge is bitter.

Editorial Notes

READING of the latest project in Canada for bringing coal from Spitzbergen to the Great Lakes—by sea to James Bay, from James Bay to Lake Nipissing by rail, and from there to Lake Huron by canal, one is struck with the vastness of the proposal. But then this larger outlook is due to living in a vast country like Canada, great tracts of which have never even been explored. Many things have happened since the war drums began to roll in 1914; and perhaps none more important than the breaking down of the barriers between the Old World and the New. A few years ago one would have been laughed at for even mentioning the idea of bringing coal from a far-away place like Spitzbergen to stoke the furnaces of Canadian industries, but soon it may be an accomplished fact. Thus the Old World is helping to adjust the balance of the New.

MRS. SHERIDAN, the English sculptress who modeled the Bolshevik leaders in their Moscow lair, has given a surprisingly informing impression of them. She has aroused our curiosity and engaged our interest. Perhaps we are left not a little astonished to find that they are so human after all, tamely working out a nation's portentous destinies in offices and being rung up on telephones when the grim picture of a modern Danton or a Robespierre would have been much nearer our anticipations. But that is about all. If there had been anything else in her models, say, nobility of purpose, or the inspiration which moves men to the noblest altruism, doubtless Mrs. Sheridan would have found any or all of these qualities as easily as did Vinnie Ream when she made her statue of Lincoln. "I was modeling a man in clay, but he was being engraved still more deeply on my heart," so run some of her unforgettable words. Compared with them we have: "Full face, Trotzky is Mephisto; have you seen his eyes? He is called the Wolf!"

THE distinguished explorer, Sir Francis Younghusband, in a lecture at the Royal Colonial Institute, summed up the qualifications needed not only for a Viceroy but also for the Viceroy's wife. The true tie between England and India he recognized as "social relations based on religion," and this in no dogmatic or sectarian sense. India is almost a second home to the brilliant Indian officer, and he asks what practical steps are being taken to strengthen and refine the relationship between the two countries. The Viceroy represents the nation in the whole of its activities, and both husband and wife should uphold a high social standard; pomposity should be abolished, display should be discouraged, above all the office should be the channel through which the heart of England should reach the heart of India.

THE proposal of the government to construct a road through the Green Park to relieve the traffic in Piccadilly will be met with reasoned opposition from lovers of that beautiful little space which means so much in the center of London. When improvements were made, some time ago, a broad walk was constructed leading from Piccadilly to Buckingham Palace. This walk had a fine effect, but certain members of the L. C. C. felt that green grass was more valuable than a gravel walk, and it was relaid with grass with two paths on either side, to the joy of the children and dogs, and those who longed for a "bit of country" in the city of houses.

THE wives of British Labor members and trade union officials are striking on their own account, as, while their husbands are making strikes, condemning strikes, or settling strikes, they are left in a backwater and are finding things unnecessarily dull. So they have assembled in solemn conclave and determined to have a club of their own, the House of Commons serving in that capacity for their husbands. The name given to this refuge for lonely wives is the Half Circle, not because it will not go round, but, presumably, because it is for the better half alone.

SUGAR once jumped, in New York, from 7 cents to 20 cents a pound, an increase of about 186 per cent. Then it reversed the process and dropped from 20 to 7 cents; this, some of the candy-makers say is a decrease of "65 per cent." It therefore follows by this logic that 65 per cent equals about 186 per cent, a conclusion no less astounding than that of the man who argued that an apple and an orange were the same thing, in that they were both a fruit.